

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

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No. 238.—VOL. 9.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

## THE CONGRESS.

So it seems we are to have a formal consultation of all the Powers—big as well as little—on the subject of the health of Italy. The French doctor, who originally took the patient up, is to have all the best advice of Europe. Be it so. Only let Great Britain make it well understood, in the first instance, what part may be expected from her, so that there may be as little disappointment as possible by-and-by. Whatever she does is carefully scanned and counter-plotted against by her neighbour and ally, who, having triumphed over Russia and Austria successively, finds in Britain the only Power of which to be really jealous. Thus, no sooner did we send, the other day, our squadron to watch Spain's proceedings at Gibraltar than the Toulon squadron sailed in the same direction, as a move in response. But with *that* affair we are not concerned at this moment.

The first thing worth remarking on the purport of a Congress is that Great Britain will enter it very solitarily, and under circumstances of great difficulty. We have France for a rival, without having Austria for a friend; and it is hard to say what Power there is, except Prussia, that can really be expected to feel as we do about the questions to be discussed. France, we say, is a rival. She has, at a very great cost, purchased a sort of patronising position with regard to Italy to which we cannot pretend. It is only natural that she should expect to be paid in influence (so to speak) for her sacrifices; and, our business being to preserve the due proportions of influence in Europe, we cannot be supposed to be entirely of one mind with her. But how do we stand towards the great question of the Papacy and its pretensions? On that point we are totally in a minority; and our leaning is towards a state of things which the Catholic Powers cannot entertain, even in thought. We must enter the Congress, then, at a disadvantage, generally; and, just because our position will be nice, ought we to resolve on a straightforward and independent course—the simpler the better. The humour of our people does not go in favour of those refinements of diplomacy which some statesmen so much affect; and, indeed, our great national triumphs have been gained in following up very simple principles of political action.

Let us glance at the points of difficulty to be settled by the Congress in the order of their degree of interest for the British public.

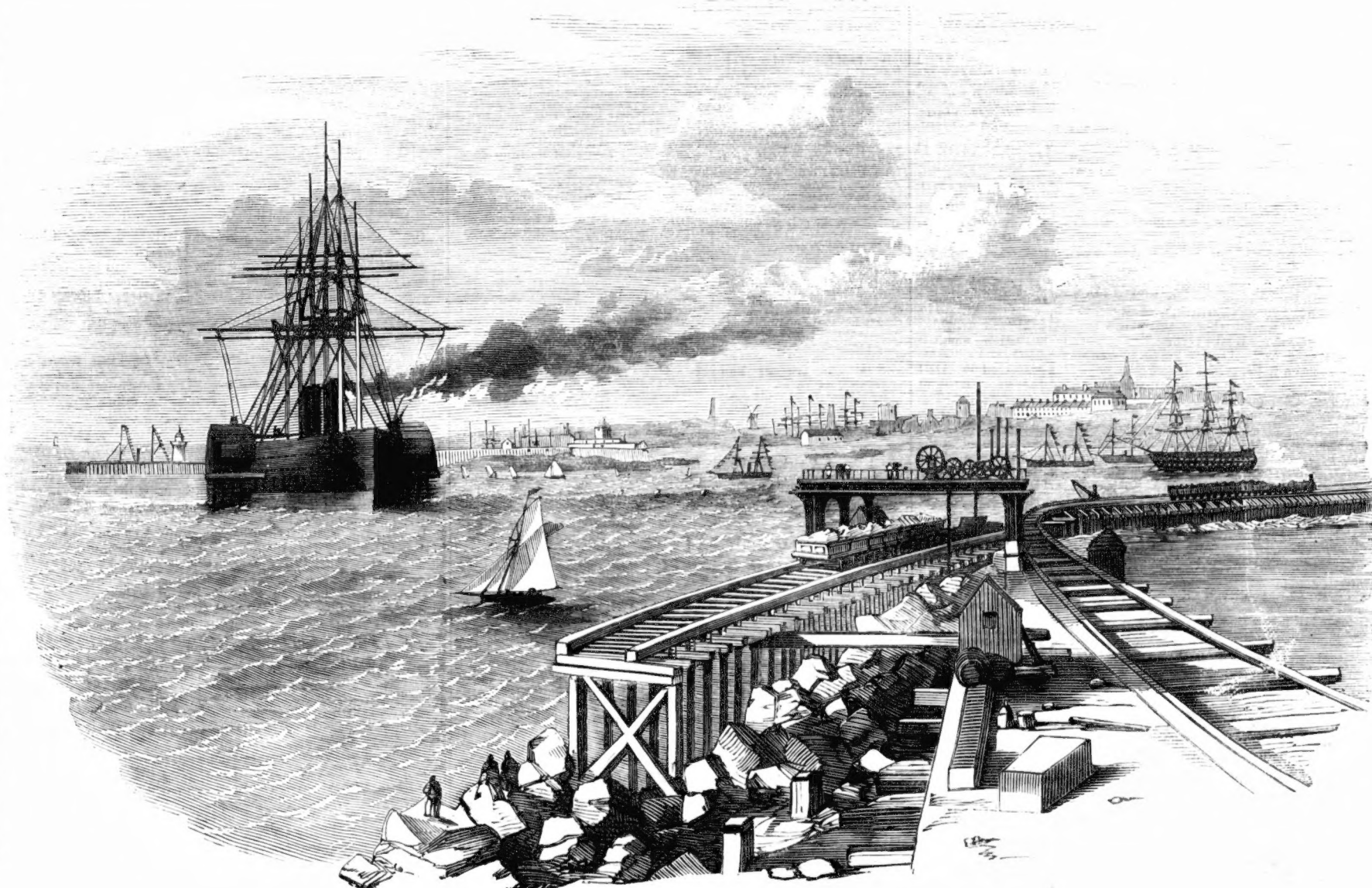
First comes the question of the political organisation of the Duchies, of which we have heard even to weariness for weeks

past. Some of our journals, lately, in commenting on the peace, have forgotten the details of the Villafranca preliminaries, and have been pointedly reminded by their French contemporaries of the provision for the return of the Dukes. There is no doubt, we think, that Louis Napoleon means to adhere to *that* provision strictly; and, in reality, it is a valuable one for him as well as for the Potentates themselves and their Austrian patron. So long as that difficulty hangs over the Central Italians the French Emperor must be more or less master of the situation. For what is the situation? Those Central provinces owe their sole powers of deliberating as to their future to the campaign closed at Villafranca. Undo that, and the Dukes are on their thrones, with Austrian help handy when invoked. Well, then, they must more or less feel at every step that for them the conditions of Villafranca have the force of laws. Napoleon can always say that what he got for them was the best that circumstances would permit, and that they must take it, or stand the consequences; and this is a powerful engine, which he is working very skilfully. He won't intervene by force;—no. He won't let Austria intervene by force;—no. But still it remains in black and white that the Sovereigns are to come back; and all is provisional till it be known *how* this arrangement is to be consummated. We have seen in the Parma murder what effects may come of long-suppressed political excitement set bubbling *en permanence*; and other violent events may yet come before the Congress can assemble. Is it not possible that the patience and hopefulness of Central Italy may wear out, and that, by-and-by, the peoples may be glad of a worse bargain than union with Piedmont? Then universal suffrage may be called into play again; and, by that time, who knows whether a French Prince may not be found preferable to a return of Potentates whose return would be a humiliation, and more practicable than a union to which the two greatest neighbours of Italy—France and Austria—are probably equally opposed?

The part of Great Britain in this involved controversy is to support the choice of the Italians, taking care that that choice gets fair play. We stood aloof during the war, and tacitly allowed it to go on because the pretext put forward that the Italians ought to have greater political independence was one with which we could not reasonably quarrel. A hundred protestations of perfect disinterestedness were put forward by Napoleon, and could not, with decency, be flatly contradicted. Well, then, the least we can expect is to see a conclusion worthy of professions so generous. Let the Emperor make what is

truly *the best* of the situation. Let him invite the Dukes to compromise their claims, with the help of Austria and Great Britain. Let him accept the Italian preference, and come out of the affair with the honours of a successful general and a moderate politician. So will he strengthen the alliance with England, and save Europe from a spectacle too often presented—the incessant antagonism of its two greatest Powers. With our alliance he must always be the first monarch on the Continent. But then the alliance must be after the pattern of that of Mazzarin and Cromwell, not of that between Louis Quatorze and Charles II. If his Majesty plays the Louis he will ultimately find a Marlborough; and any English Ministry submitting to the said rôle will fall as hopelessly as the Stuarts.

The Central Italian difficulty may be met on such principles as these. The papal one is for us even more embarrassing; but we must steadily support the inherent rights of mankind against that worst of all Governments, the Papacy, when opportunities occur. Napoleon seems to have resolved to assert his position as a lay Prince against the Pontiff more rigorously than was once expected from him. Witness the Bordeaux speech, and some other symptoms, which are not thrown away on an attentive reader of the French press. Not only does he threaten the withdrawal of his troops from Rome, and warn his Prelates of the necessity (how significant!) of *moderation*. He has, also, "warned" the *Univers*, and forbidden the publication by his press of all episcopal manifestoes. We hail these symptoms with pleasure. The low level of spiritual life in France is indeed a misfortune. But anything is better than hypocrisy, and than a régime using holy doctrines for purposes of police. The opportunity will be good, in entering this Congress, to avail ourselves of the Papal embarrassments for the weakening of the papal power. England has no deadlier enemies than the devotees of that Power; and it is they in France who chiefly keep up the old distrust and dislike of us among the French mob. French commercial interests are peaceable. French Liberalism respects us. The French army knows our reputation. But the last to forgive us will be the agents of the Power which never forgets that we never rendered it a true allegiance; that we put down Becket in one age, and supported the Huguenots in another; that we owe our intellectual development to our independence on its influence, and our commercial development to the freedom of a non-ecclesiastical government. If we enter the Congress with these ideas and hopes, we may help to make its results beneficial for mankind.



THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM-SHIP ENTERING THE HARBOUR AT HOLYHEAD.



## VISIT OF THE PRINCE CONSORT TO THE "GREAT EASTERN."

It was hoped, or expected, that her Majesty would visit the *Great Eastern* on her journey from Edinburgh; but this event did not take place. The Prince Consort, however, diverged from his course during the journey south, and spent some time in inspecting the ship.

On arriving at the pier-head he was received by Mr. Campbell, the chairman, and Mr. Bold, managing director, by whom he was conducted on board a small steamer, which immediately put off for the ship. After steaming round the vessel, the vast proportions of which were observed to great advantage as she lay at anchor within the break-water, only a short distance from H.M.S. *Hastings*, the Prince was received on board the *Great Eastern* by Captain Harrison and the other officers of the ship. Ascending to the deck, near the stern of the vessel, he was first conducted to the steering-house, where the mode of working the rudder was pointed out. From the stern the Prince walked along the deck to the bows of the ship, and viewed her from the fore-castle. The main saloon and the ladies' saloon were next visited, and the cabin accommodation inspected, after which his Royal Highness descended into the paddle engine-room, where he devoted some time to a close examination of the machinery. From the paddle engine-room he proceeded through the water-tight tunnel to the screw engine-room, and here remained some considerable period, making various inquiries into the action of the engines. He subsequently examined the auxiliary steam-engine, and, after looking into the boiler-rooms and other compartments of the ship, again ascended to the deck. The Prince was now shown the captain's cabin, after which he ascended the bridge, and inspected the telegraphs by which the machinery and steering apparatus is worked. He then mounted the paddle-boxes, and took a final survey of the ship from this point.

The Prince was accompanied throughout his visit by Mr. Campbell and Captain Harrison, from both of whom he made many inquiries as to the working of the ship. He expressed the great interest he had felt in reading the accounts of his late trial-trip, and expressed his best wishes for her success. The Prince thanked Mr. Campbell and Mr. Bold, as well as Captain Harrison, for the pleasure afforded him by his visit, and, having excused himself from partaking of a dejeuner that had been prepared, returned to the small steamer, and, under a salute from the *Hastings*, returned to the pier-head, where the special train was in readiness to receive him to Bangor.

The hammers went to work again immediately after the departure of the Prince, and the work of fitting up cabins and making additions to machinery was resumed. The date of her first trip to America remains still unsettled; the probability is that she will not start this month. Immense numbers of people have visited her at Holyhead.

"The Admiralty," says the *Mechanics Magazine*, "gives us two formulae by which they test the relative merits of steamships—the former involving the speed, midship section, and indicated power; the latter involving the weight instead of the midship section. To apply these tests to the *Great Eastern* we require, of course, to have her indicated power, midship section, and weight, and these we are able to supply with a sufficiently near approximation to the truth for our present purpose. Before leaving the ship we ascertained that the total indicated power, developed when the engines did their best, was about 7200 horse-power. We have further found, by approximate calculations, that with the draught of water with which the ship left Portland (25 feet aft, 21 feet forward; mean, 23 feet), her midship section must have been about 1600 square feet. Further, her weight must have been at least between 17,000 and 18,000 tons—say 17,500 tons. We know that this must be near the weight, and, at any rate, cannot be in excess of it, because the mere iron in the hull weighs 8000 tons, the engines and boilers about 2000 tons (reckoning the weight three-fourths of a ton per nominal horse-power), and there were 6000 tons of coal on board, in all 16,000 tons. To this we add 1500 tons only for the weight of woodwork, masts, spars, and rigging, paddle-wheels and screw, water in boilers, and everything else on board, which certainly cannot weigh less than that amount. Taking, then, these quantities—the speed fifteen knots, the midship section 1600 square feet, the displacement 17,500 tons—and substituting them in the two Admiralty formulae successively, we get for the *Great Eastern's* characteristic numbers 750 and 316 respectively. Now, none of the Admiralty vessels reach such numbers as these. We have the *Agamemnon* giving 664, the *Miranda* 680, the *Tribune* 686, the *Albatross* 687, the *Simoon* 688, the *Desperate* 697, the *St. Jean d'Acre* 701, the *Princess Royal* nearly 725, and the *Cruiser* nearly 728, by the first formula; and we have the *St. Jean d'Acre* giving 201, the *Tribune* 202, the *Princess Royal* 203, the *Cruiser* 220, the *Desperate* 224, the *Simoon* 240, and the *Miranda* no less than 247 by the second formula; but the very best of those fall, as will be seen, considerably short of the *Great Eastern's* numbers in both cases.

## VISIT OF PRINCE NAPOLEON TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE Prince Napoleon paid a visit to the *Great Eastern* on Tuesday morning, and spent about three hours on board. His Imperial Highness arrived from France in the steamer *Dauphin*, accompanied by M. Roca, and was accompanied by Count Branicki, Baron de la Ronciere, captain in the imperial navy; Mons. de Chaucourtois, mining engineer-in-chief, and other gentlemen. The Prince was received by Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Great Ship Company; Mr. Bold, deputy chairman; Captain Harrison, and Mr. Prowse, chief officer. The Prince examined the ship minutely, and expressed himself delighted with all he saw. Whilst performing the work of inspection—and it is work if it is well done—the Prince became very hungry, and made his wants known to Captain Harrison, who immediately ordered breakfast for him. Some of the sailors of the *Dauphin* who were on board seized upon a man-of-war's-man from the *Hastings* with avidity. The guns on deck seemed to be a great attraction. Scarcely a Frenchman beside his Imperial Highness passed them without stopping, taking out the tompon, and peering down the muzzle. The band employed on the *Great Eastern* came on board at nine o'clock, and on learning that the Prince had arrived, played "Partant pour la Syrie," and then, by way of contrast, they favoured him with "Britons never shall be slaves." After leaving the *Great Eastern* the Prince paid a visit to a gun-boat and a despatch-boat lying in the harbour; then inspected the break-water, and in the afternoon left Holyhead in the *Dauphin* for Liverpool.

**MEETING OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA.**—An interview is to take place to-day (Saturday), at Breslau, between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia. This meeting was predicted some time ago in the German press, and is ascribed to a desire to make Russia and Prussia act in harmony in a Congress on Italian affairs, should that expedient be really adopted. The Emperor of Austria is also to have an interview with the Czar. This meeting will take place at Myslovitz, on the frontiers of Prussia and Poland.

**A FRENCH PROPHECY.**—The following very pretty story is now going the round of Parisian chronicle:—"At a place called Izé, a man named Day, who formerly lived as gardener with the Comtesse de Monvaugés, lately gave a very curious marked with the following small characters:—*Oleo III. a. V. a. r. e. 20.* The village schoolmaster unhesitatingly certified the inscription to mean—"Napoleo III. ante V. anno regnum subvertet 20 (disbus)," the literal translation of which is, "Napoleon III., before five years, will destroy a kingdom in twenty days." Of course, perfidious Albion is the country thus supernaturally designated; but it will be a comfort to many minds to think that she has so long a respite as five years.

**EXILES IN JERSEY.**—A recent trial at Jersey recalls an event of 1855—namely, the act of arbitrary power by which Victor Hugo and other French proscribed were expelled from Jersey. It appears that recently one of the expelled, M. Collin, returned to the island. He was arrested by a Centener, and sent by the Judge to the Correctional Police Court before the Royal Court; there he was charged with having returned to the island without permission. A spirited speech was made for the defendant by Mr. Advocate Godfrey. The Attorney-General defended the indictment, but the Court decided that M. Collin should be discharged on the ground that the Centener had no legal order of arrest. There was loud applause on the delivery of this verdict. The Attorney-General demanded an appeal, but the Court refused to entertain it.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

On Sunday the Emperor received the deputation from Parma and Tuscany. The audience of Parmese Envoys was a very short one, but it is said to have been highly satisfactory. One Tuscan remained in conference for more than an hour and a half. The Emperor has refused to grant an audience to the deputation from Bologna.

General Dabornisda, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the King of Sardinia, and his representative at the Zurich Conference, has arrived in Paris.

The China expedition has been discussed in the Council of Ministers. It was proposed to dispatch a force of 18,000 men, but no definite decision was arrived at.

The Court will go to Compiègne on the 1st of November. It is asserted that during the sojourn of the Emperor and Empress there the Emperor of Austria will pay a visit to their Majesties.

### ITALY.

The Duke of Grammont, French Ambassador at Rome, has held frequent conferences with the Pope lately. It is said that his Holiness, urged by the French Emperor, is about to issue a soothing manifesto to the inhabitants of the States of the Church. A Paris correspondent in *Le Nord* takes upon himself to mention what the Emperor omitted, the exact day when the red-legged guests are to quit the city of Rome, by the road of Civita Vecchia. It is to be the last day of the year.

The Neapolitan corps-d'armée on the frontiers is being continually increased; it will amount to 30,000 men. There is great activity in all the arsenals. The whole army has gradually been placed on a war footing.

King Victor Emmanuel arrived on Saturday at Genoa, to receive the Empress Dowager of Russia, who is lodged in the Royal Palace.

Accounts from Turin on Tuesday state that, in consequence of Neapolitan war-ships having been signalled in a hostile attitude off the coast of Romagna, a Piedmontese squadron was ordered round into the Adriatic.

### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian financial year terminates on the 31st of October, and we are presented in the middle of that month in 1859 with the account of the revenue and expenditure for 1857 and 1858. It may be urged in excuse for this tardiness that the Austrian balance-sheet exhibits a state of things which no Government would be in any hurry to disclose to its subjects. The expenditure for the year 1858 was 319,022,584 florins, and the total revenue 282,540,723 florins, and therefore the deficit was 36,481,861 florins, or upwards of three millions and a half sterling. This was the expenditure of a year of profound peace, undisturbed either by wars or rumours of wars, for the first threatening note was sounded on the 1st of January in the present year. The total deficit in two years, ending 1858, is 459,674,679 florins. The florin is about two shillings.

An official notice has been given that the reserve military corps, which had been drawn for service during the war, will be dismissed, and that the tax exempting civilians from military duty will be re-instituted.

A conference has taken place at Totmagyar, in Hungary, the residence of Count Karolyi, between Baron Hubner and some members of the old Conservative Hungarian party. What took place at this conference is not exactly known.

### RUSSIA.

Schamyl, accompanied by his son and two Murids, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 8th inst. The time of the arrival of Schamyl not being known in the capital, there were but few persons assembled to see him. A few hours after his arrival he drove out in an open carriage, and paid visits to the principal military authorities. He then drove along the principal quays and squares.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Paris papers publish the following note, communicated to the Sublime Porte by the representatives of the Powers that signed the treaty of Paris. We translate the note as published in the *Constitutionnel*:—

The representatives of the Powers which, while guaranteeing the maintenance and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, testified a particular interest in its prosperity, feel it their duty, under the present grave circumstances, to call the earnest attention of the Porte to the political and financial condition of the country. Europe has marked out an important place for Turkey in her midst, but she was well aware that an external guarantee would not suffice to realise her wishes if the Power thus strengthened from without did not exert itself, and if its internal organisation was not promoted by the gradual and continued introduction of reforms, the principles of which have been solemnly and liberally admitted by his Majesty the Sultan. So great a task cannot, doubtless, be performed in a day; but its furtherance brooks no delay; and, in the intermediary state through which the Empire is passing between the ruins of a defunct system and the still incomplete materials of a new one, a continual and incessant impulse is necessary to urge on the laggards, to compel all to work for the common good.

Now, the representatives, as undersigned, regret to state, without pointing out the cause, that this impulse does not manifest itself in a manner to attain the object at which the Sublime Porte itself must aim.

The unsettled feeling which prevails in the public mind in the different classes of the Empire will not subside until the majority of the nation can clearly foresee in a proximate future an epoch where it will enjoy security resulting from the normal movement of a society satisfied with itself, peacefully occupied with the development of its resources, and governed by an Administration attentive to its moral as well as to its material wants; the declared enemy of abuses, especially economical and prudent in the outlay of the public revenue. The fulfilment of these general conditions of the prosperity of States is independent of the differences of religion and of race. The question to be resolved is that of the establishment of a Government under which all the subjects of his Majesty the Sultan, Mussulmans or Christians, instead of suffering analogous evils, will enjoy similar advantages.

Ali Pacha, the Grand Vizier, has been dismissed. He is succeeded by Mehmet Kuprisli. Fuad is also expected to go out.

Hussien Pacha, one of the chief conspirators, when interrogated by Riza-Pacha, openly avowed his share in the plot, and declared that he saw no reason why he should conceal anything. There appears to be no doubt that Djafer Pacha, who threw himself into the Bosphorus, had reached a vessel by swimming, and escaped to Syria. The Sultan, imbued with a horror of blood, is said to have resolved not to execute any of the conspirators.

### AMERICA.

Lord Lyons has been in communication with the Secretary of State at Washington. It asserted that the English Government had not, up to the 1st instant, made known to the American Cabinet its views on the San Juan question.

General Walker, the filibuster, accompanied by some 200 or 300 men, sailed on the 4th inst., in the steamer *Nickeladephia*, from New Orleans, on a filibustering expedition against Nicaragua. The vessel was ostensibly bound for the Chiriqui gold-diggings, but there was no doubt as to what her real mission was. A despatch from New Orleans states that the filibusters were arrested at the South-west Pass at one o'clock on the 7th, by the United States' Marshal, assisted by the United States' Artillery. They peaceably surrendered.

### INDIA.

We learn from Calcutta that the Income-tax Bill had passed through a second reading. The discharged troops were arriving at Calcutta and shipped off as fast as supplies could be obtained. A battery of nine guns had been erected to command the river entrance of Rangoon.

A telegraphic report published on Saturday, of an alleged attack on a British station in Central India by Feroze Shah, appears to have been based on a misconception. The following are the facts:—"An emeute among the convicts in the gaol at Mundlaiser, which is about thirty miles from Mhow, took place on the 22nd of August, and was attended with

loss of life. The convict guard, which consisted of only eight men of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, was suddenly attacked and overpowered by the prisoners, who numbered about 350. Upon hearing the noise, Captain Hawes, the acting political agent, with a party of the 19th Native Infantry, hastened to the gaol, which they found in possession of the convicts. They commenced shooting them down as fast as they could fire and load; but the prisoners were too numerous. They seized one of the bastions, and commenced firing upon Captain Hawes and his men. The former was soon hit, two bullets having entered his body. Six guns and some sows belonging to Holkar fortunately arrived, or the whole detachment would have been cut to pieces. Three or four of Holkar's men were killed, and a number of the convicts. Before leaving Mundlaiser they plundered the treasury. Several of the convicts have been recaptured and brought back to Mundlaiser, and many lost their lives during the firing. It is stated that the unfortunate Captain Hawes was introducing a new prison discipline, so that the gaol might really be a place of punishment instead of recreation, as is the case in too many prisons in India, and that the rising was the result of the unwelcome change."

The general position of the rebels on the frontier is thus described in the *Friend of India* of August 25:—"An occasional raid into the plains, plunder of our villages, and small skirmishes with our police, do not allow us to forget the existence of rebels, or to shut our eyes to the humiliation of still being compelled to employ a large native force to watch them. We are aware of all their movements, and have the pleasure of submitting to their defiance of our power, so long as we cannot enter the outlying valleys in which they find refuge. Our prestige still suffers, the frontier is still insecure, our police and Sikhs are still annoyed because the ally whom we have delighted to honour finds pleasure in chucking at our helplessness."

### CHINA.

By Shanghai advices we learn that a Russian gun-boat had brought news of the American Minister's arrival at Peking. General Mouraviev, the Governor of Siberia, had also arrived at the Peiho, and special messengers had been dispatched to the Russian Minister at Peking; his presence excited some surprise. The Russians appeared to have a perfect understanding with the Chinese authorities.

Order had been re-established at Shanghai, and confidence among the respectable portion of the Chinese community. The French Minister had deemed it expedient to release all the coolies on board the *Gertrude*. There was not a single Shanghai man on board; and the question naturally arises, whence the kidnapping?

After the attack on the forts of Taku, the commanders of the allied forces blockaded the two arms of the Peiho, and captured several Chinese junks. This measure produced a great effect on the population along the coast, for the traffic of the Peiho is very active. The Governor of Petcheli sent to inquire the reason why the coasts of the province were blockaded, and of course received an answer which fully enlightened him on that subject.

Courts-martial had been held on the officers of the gun-boats lost in the Peiho action; of course the trial was merely formal, and the officers were acquitted.

A story was current that the Chinese fought so well at the Taku Forts because Senn-ko-in-sin, the Mongol Prince, inclosed the forts completely by the triple ditch which foiled our landing party, and then, drawing up the bridges, gave the garrison no means of escape.

Our New York contemporaries are a good deal turning their attention to the attempt to force the passage of the Peiho. Captain Tatnall, who has the command of the small American force on the north of China, has sent a despatch to Washington, making his Government acquainted with what has occurred. This despatch was published as soon as it arrived. It is a long document, and it intimates throughout that the sincerity of the Chinese was doubted in respect to the ratification of the treaty. It seems from this account that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, proceeded to ascend the Peiho in advance of the English squadron, with only one ship—a ship chartered for the purpose. He got over the bars that protected the river, but his ship went aground, and the British Admiral performed the complimentary service of sending two steamers to tow it off. Accordingly, when Admiral Hope found himself afterwards worsted in his attempt to silence the forts, the Americans, reciprocating the good will he had shown to them, did, upon the request of our Admiral, give the assistance of their steamer to tow up the boats that landed the attacking party on the mudbanks. Up to this point Mr. Ward had only assumed a position of peace and neutrality, but how this was in accordance with that position, says the *New York Tribune*, is not so clear. A correspondent, writing from Washington, alludes to rumours that the Government there would censure Mr. Ward and Captain Tatnall for acting in this manner; but, adds he, there does not seem to be much disposition on the part of the Executive to do so.

### ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

#### SIGNATURE OF THE AUSTRO-FRENCH TREATY.

ON Monday last the peace was definitively settled at Zurich. The terms of the treaty are detailed in another place.

It must be borne in the mind that there are still two treaties to be signed at Zurich before a European Congress can be held. One of these treaties is between France and Sardinia, the other between France, Austria, and Sardinia.

The *Pays* of to-day, speaking of a Congress, says that the question of Italy remains "complete and open," and that England, as a great Power, could not well refuse to enter into a Congress with the object of settling it. It intimates from its own knowledge that the reunion of a congress is accepted in principle by the Government of Great Britain. The only Powers to be represented in the Congress besides the four great Powers will be Piedmont, the Pope, and Naples. In certain eventualities the admission of Spain might be natural, but Sweden and Portugal have no claim for admission.

The report that France claims 300 millions as indemnity of war from Piedmont is denied. "The French Government, however, having made advances to Piedmont before and during the war to the amount of 60,000,000, in arms, provisions, and money, now only claims the reimbursement of that sum."

In Italy the political situation seems quiet enough, as yet, on the surface; but there are indications of an undercurrent of somewhat dangerous tendency. The attitude of the populace at Parma is rather alarming. The general mass of the inhabitants disapprove of the prosecution instituted against the assassins of Anviti; and threats of vengeance on those who take part in it or favour it abound. The Government is in constant dread of another outbreak of popular violence, so great and so general is the excitement which the prosecution has provoked.

Meanwhile, the last news from Parma is that a death sentence has been pronounced—not against a man, but against a column! The Municipality has determined upon the destruction of the stone pillar upon which the head of Count Anviti was placed.

In the Legations the partisans of Mazzini are carrying on an occult but active agitation, which seems to excite the serious attention of the authorities. The latter are taking all sorts of precautions to prevent the revolutionary spirit from infecting the minds of the soldiers. The public finances are in a very low state. On the whole, the situation is unsatisfactory.

The *Indipendente* and most of the other Ministerial journals at Turin call out loudly for the early establishment of the Prince of Carignan's regency over Central Italy. They say that without such an energetic measure the dangers of the situation cannot be overcome. The general disarmament of the population of Parma who do not belong to the National Guard has been ordered by Cavaliere Farini.

General Garibaldi has arrived at Modena. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is said to have written to his partisans to abstain from every attempt in favour of the re-establishment of his dynasty. The Provisional Government has diminished the tax on salt.



The Government of Romagna has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of saltpetre and sulphur to the Pontifical territory. The Communal Council of Milan has voted 100,000fr. towards Garibaldi's subscription of 1,000,000fr. for the purchase of muskets.

### MAZZINI'S LETTER TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

THE text of Mazzini's letter to the King of Sardinia, dated Florence, September 16, has been published. It is a long and wordy exposition of that mode of freeing Italy which has come to be called Mazzinianism. Victor Emmanuel did not understand the life that existed in Italy, or he would not have summoned foreign aid. Italy wants unity—it is her prayer, her passionate desire. "You spoke of independence. Italy roused herself and gave you 50,000 volunteers. But this was only half the problem. Speak to her of freedom and unity, and she will give you 500,000. Of what avail is independence to Naples, to Sicily, to half the Roman provinces?" If the King had desired it, the Italians would have taken the Austrians by surprise, but the people were checked. The King did not fraternise with the people, nor call upon them to fraternise with him. He lost "that holy enthusiasm, that sacred wrath, that sacred boldness which creates victory;" and gave himself a master in place of an ally.

Italy knows you to be valiant in the field, and ready for honour's sake to throw away your life. Sire, the day in which you are ready to throw away your crown you may assume the crown of Italy. . . . The acceptance of the Villafranca peace would have been the act of a coward had it not been your. Praise given to your father, Sire, can hardly sound ill in your ears, although it implies a reproof to you. You have not yet time to give it a solemn and glorious reply. Your father would not have signed that peace. He also wanted, in his disturbed and fitful life, energy of purpose and faith in the people of Italy. But when, after the fatal rout of Novara, he saw that nothing remained for him but to reign as a conquered king and sign his name to humiliating conditions, he himself indignantly threw away his crown and turned his steps into voluntary exile.

Signor Mazzini's advice is that France and England should be asked to leave Italy alone, and that Victor Emmanuel should then appeal to the Italians to fight for unity.

### THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THE following is an analysis of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria as signed by the Plenipotentiaries. It has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments.

France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has not been passed.

Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission, the limit of which is already known. The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction, namely, the option for the employes of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and *vice versa*; they would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicile from Austria to Sardinia, or from Sardinia to Austria.

The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government, and in those cases where it is so stipulated, to the widows and children of those pensioned.

Then follows the settlement of the debt, which is the subject of two articles. According to these articles Piedmont is to pay to Austria 40,000,000fr., and, besides, is rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte-Lombardo-Vénétien. Altogether the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250,000,000fr.

Then follows article 18, which runs thus:—

"Desiring that the tranquillity of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already recognised by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts, in order that a reform in the administration of the States of the Church should be carried out by his Holiness."

Article 19. "The territorial limits of the independent States of Italy, which did not take part in the last war, could be changed only with the assent of the other Powers of Europe which took part in forming and guaranteed the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers."

Article 20. "The two Emperors will assist with all their power to the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and integrity of Italy, which will ensure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a federal army. Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy."

Article 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

The present treaty is to be signed and ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Zurich, within fifteen days.

Other articles stipulate that Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up. Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

Article 16 grants to the religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new Government.

**FRENCH INFLUENCE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.**—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains the following ridiculous paragraph in its summary of Indian and Chinese news:—"The same despatches inform us that the news from China and the details of the affair at the Peho brought by the Hong-Kong papers produced a great impression throughout India. It was intended to send troops to China, but this idea was abandoned in consequence of the formation existing in certain provinces, and the fear of a recommencement of hostilities on the part of the principal chiefs of the late insurrection. It was then proposed to the soldiers of the European corps who had demanded to return to Europe that they should contract a special engagement for the campaign in China which is about to commence. These men first refused, but they were given to understand that they would fight as allies of the French, and this consideration appeared to strike them. By the last accounts it was thought at Calcutta that their acceptance would be contingent on what France should do, they having the most entire confidence in her." A lady, writing to the *New York Tribune* from Canton, gives us a different impression. She says:—"There were about four hundred French soldiers among the English at this place, and the English officers told us that there was great hatred between the two nations. At the least the soldiers would put themselves in a fighting attitude."

**AUSTRIAN ANNIHILATION.**—"During the battle of Solferino," says a letter from Venice, "some poor fellows who found themselves in the Austrian ranks, to avoid shedding the blood of their fellow-countrymen, deserted, and, unable to reach the Piedmontese camp, sought shelter in the neighbouring mountains. Now that Austria is free to dispose of her forces she sends these poor wretches like wild beasts. They, flying from certain death, wander among the woods and rocks, keeping body and soul together by the morsels of bread bestowed upon them by the compassionate and generous mountaineers. To deprive them of their last hope Marshal Schomburgk has proclaimed as traitors all who give help to these wretches, and to encourage the pursuers he has set a price on their heads. In spite of this dreadful proclamation a young deserter attempted to enter the town to see his dying mother. He had scarcely entered the town when he was seen and recognised by one of the police, who, assaulting him, suddenly seized him with a cudgel, crushing in the skull of his unresisting victim. The unfortunate young man was taken bleeding to the hospital, where he died in three days. What follows seems incredible. The policeman received a reward for the murder he committed."

### IRELAND.

**JEALOUSY AND MURDER.**—A man named Kearns, who had been discharged from Mayo prison after an incarceration of seven months, for an aggravated assault, heard some unpleasant rumours about his wife while in prison; whereupon, on returning home, he attacked her with a hatchet; and the servant girl coming to her relief was assaulted in the same brutal manner. The madman then hung himself. The women did not die immediately, but it appears that there is no possibility of their recovery.

**THE LION OF ST. JARLATH.**—Dr. M'Hele has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, in which he says that the Roman Catholics of Ireland revere the Roman Pontiff "as the successor of St. Peter and the Vicar of Christ on earth, and will therefore show themselves ready not only to defend his spiritual authority over the entire world, but likewise to assert his temporal as well as his spiritual power throughout the range of his own dominions. They look upon that temporal power, full, entire, and uncontrolled, to be essential to the free exercise of his spiritual authority; nor shall they ever be content to see the Holy Father placed in a subordinate and dependent position that could create a suspicion that his acts for regulating the spiritual interests of the Church might be elicited or controlled by the preponderating influence of France, or Germany, or Naples, or any other secular power."—Archbishop M'Hale has received a sympathetic letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien, admirably calculated to increase (if that be possible) the sectarian hatred which animates the two religious parties in the notorious diocese of Tuam.

### SCOTLAND.

**THE CARRON COMPANY.**—The *Falkirk Herald* says:—"With reference to the paragraphs that have appeared in our contemporaries relative to the alleged cooking of the balance-sheets of this great company for a long series of years, we may state that the books of the concern have been thrown open, that every facility is being given for thorough investigation, and that accountants have been engaged for some weeks past in expiscating the affairs of the company. As may readily be supposed, the progress they have made is not great. They have only, it is said, overcome twelve months in as many weeks, so that the result of their labours will be remote, and what that result may be it would be rash to predict. The parties at present connected with the company regard the investigation with entire complaisance, and await the issue with perfect confidence in the rectitude of the management being made apparent."

### THE PROVINCES.

**BOILER EXPLOSION.**—On Saturday evening, at the Old Hill Mineral Works, Rowley Regis, near Dudley, one of two large boilers lying alongside each other suddenly exploded. The boiler-plates, bricks, &c., were scattered to an almost incredible distance, and the chimney fell at full length, like a fallen tree. The entire place was reduced to ruins, but no one sustained the slightest injury. A man in the employ of a nail factor had been to fetch some hot water from the engine pool, and was returning with a bucket in either hand when the explosion took place. Two detached plates of the boiler struck each bucket, and knocked them out of his hands, he himself escaping unhurt.

**A MADMAN THREATENING THE QUEEN.**—John Stubbs, a maniac, who was some years back found concealed in Buckingham Palace with dangerous weapons, has escaped from the Cheshire Lunatic Asylum. It is said that, on Monday last, on hearing some one speaking of the Queen's visit to Bangor, he became fearfully excited, and made two desperate attempts to escape, which were frustrated. On Thursday night, however, he succeeded in breaking out of the asylum, and was traced as far as Upton, near Chester, where the trail was broken.

**AN ENGLISH HOME.**—William Joyce is a chair-bottomer who tramps about the country, his head-quarters being pitched at Bolton, where his two children and a woman named M'Niernan lived, in a miserable place, more like a dog-kennel than an abode for human beings. The children, about six and nine years old, were daily sent out begging. On Friday morning week, about half-past five o'clock, the eldest girl was found seated on the door-steps of the London and North-Western Railway office; she had been out all night, not daring to go home because she had obtained little by the begging of the previous day. The child was removed to the workhouse, and the dwelling of the father was visited in the forenoon of the day by the relieving-officer. There was no furniture in the place, and the only occupant was a baby, the child of the woman. It lay partly on the bare floor and partly on some filthy straw, perfectly naked. It was alive, but its emaciated state beggared description. The relieving-officer in his description said he "could only compare it to a new-born greyhound." It was carefully removed to the workhouse, where the medical officer visited it. He stated before the magistrates that he did not think it could have lived many hours in the state it was found, and in his opinion it had been reduced to that condition by neglect and want of food. Since its removal it had taken a little nourishment, and it might recover, but it was doubtful. Joyce and the woman M'Niernan were taken into custody on Sunday morning, not having gone home until midnight on Saturday. The man was sent to prison for three months and the woman remanded, the Mayor remarking that it might be a case of murder against her. A child of her's was found dead about three months ago.

**TWO SEVERE.**—Mr. John Hopworth, a surgeon of Pudsey, has been convicted at the Hastings Quarter Sessions of stealing a horse. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and read a statement which set forth that it was with shame and confusion of face that he stood in so degrading a position; that he had been a graduate of Cambridge; had practised as a surgeon; had suffered from congestion of the brain; had become an habitual opium eater in consequence of his malady; had lost practice in his profession; was at times in a state of mind not knowing what he did; had a sister six years in an asylum; had had a family of more than twenty children; was sixty-two years of age, and 300 miles from home; had come to Hastings to improve his health; and was in needy circumstances. The prisoner again admitted his guilt, and in the most abject and piteous manner, by which several persons were moved to tears of compassion, beseeched the Recorder to consider his age and infirmity, and to have mercy upon him. Mr. John Hagg, a woolstapler, from Pudsey, presented a petition from the most influential inhabitants of that town in behalf of the prisoner. Joshua Machill, a medical practitioner of Pudsey, also spoke in his favour, remarking that he had known him for ten or twelve years, and had no doubt that he was sometimes of unsound mind. On one occasion he borrowed a bridle and went into a field and took a horse and led it through the streets. He seemed to labour under some strange delusion about horses. In support of this opinion Mr. Machill handed to the Recorder an incoherently written document headed with "V.R.," and purporting to be an authority for the prisoner to purchase horses for her Majesty's troops.—The Recorder sentenced him to eight months imprisonment with hard labour.

**EXTRAORDINARY PIT ACCIDENT.**—Fourteen men were buried at Hall, Holcroft, and Pearson's pit, near Dudley, by a fall of about fifty tons of coal. The scaffold poles and supports, however, saved the men's lives; one man was rather severely injured, but none were killed. It was several hours before the men could be got out.

**ANOTHER TRADE OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.**—Joseph Helliwell, a grinder, was working at his glazing-wheel, when a quantity of powder which had been put into the trough became ignited, and an explosion was the consequence. Helliwell's eyes were severely injured, his arms were burnt, and his clothes set fire to, but, fortunately, nothing more serious happened to him. For some time past, it seems, he has been in fear of his life from the "unionists," looking his door during working hours.

**THE HULL THEATRE BURNED.**—The Theatre Royal at Hull was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Special efforts had been made for the production of a "spectacular drama" which necessitated the augmentation of the general wardrobe and that of the performers who had to take the part in the representation, and nearly the whole of this property has been destroyed.

**FIRE IN COLCHESTER CAMP.**—On the evening of Thursday week a fire broke out in the camp at Colchester. The sounding of bugles and the roll of drums conveyed the information to the townsfolk, who flocked in hundreds to the camp, but of course were not admitted through the gates. The fire was then raging in the mess-kitchen of the sergeants of the 9th battalion, a wooden building. Besides the cook of the mess, there were living in separate compartments beneath the same roof a staff-sergeant and two married soldiers, each with a large family. Some soldier having imprudently smashed in the glass of the flues burst forth with uncontrollable fury, and in a few minutes enveloped the entire building, so that the men had barely time to snatch their sleeping children from bed and escape. The fire was confined to this building.

**COMMITTAL OF A FATHER FOR THE MURDER OF HIS SON.**—A young man named George Kilby, a screw-wrench maker, of Wolverhampton, was found dead in his workshop lately. His head was pushed under the workbench, and lying in a box half full of iron filings, the neck pressed upon the sharp end of the box. His hands were in his trousers pockets. An inquest being held on the body, evidence was adduced which went to show that the deceased, who was a sober and religious young man, had been very cruelly ill-treated by his father. Death had been caused by suffocation from the pressure of the throat upon the edge of the "screw-box." The inquest was thrice adjourned, in order to enable the police to make full inquiry into the matter. The fourth sitting took place on Monday, when several new witnesses were examined. John Lovell, a young man who had formerly worked for the deceased, said the father often quarrelled with his son, and once struck him over the head with a stick. The deceased told this witness that what he saw then was nothing to what happened in the house. William Hutchinson,

the deceased's class-leader, stated that George Kilby often spoke to him about his father's bad conduct, and said that he was so persecuted at home that he was afraid he must give up his religious profession, his father annoying him, among other things, when he retired for private prayer. He also said that he had a presentiment that he should be "called away" soon. On the day deceased was found dead he went to see the body, when the deceased's mother "opened out very free," saying that nobody knew the cruelty with which his father treated him. David Baker, a joiner, who occupies the next shop to that of deceased, deposed that about a quarter of an hour before the body was found he heard two persons quarrelling in the Kilby's shop, and afterwards some one uttering a cry like "Don't," and then all was still. Phoebe Cobage, who prepared the body of the deceased for interment, stated that she found several marks upon it—on the face, neck, and breast; and that afterwards Mrs. Kilby seized her by the hand and begged of her not to "kill her husband." Other evidence having been adduced the jury found the elder Kilby guilty of the murder of his son. He was taken into custody.

**A POACHING RIOT.**—The fishermen of Spittal, at the mouth of the Tweed, were unable to go out in their boats on Monday week owing to the weather, and, being unwilling to lose their time, the whole population, male and female, turned out and proceeded on a salmon-poaching expedition in the Tweed. The river bailiffs interfered, and a conflict ensued, in which the fishermen were victorious, for they not only succeeded in driving the bailiffs away, but captured and sunk their boat. Order was not restored till a very late hour. Great difficulty will be found in identifying the ringleaders in the riot, for these were arrayed in the habiliments of their wives.

**POISONOUS SWEETMEATS.**—Six children of different families residing at Northtawton, in Devon, were seized with vomiting last week. A physician being called in, he ascertained that they had been poisoned by the dust of some coloured sweetmeats called bird's nests, which they had bought of a man named Ryan at a fair. Ryan obtained the sweetmeats of a confectioner at Exeter, named Sherry. A warrant was obtained, and a quantity of colouring matter found on Sherry's premises was seized and handed to a chemist for analysis. Some of the children were made alarmingly ill, but they have all recovered.

**CLERGYMEN AND FOXHUNTING.**—At the inaugural banquet of "the season" connected with foxhunting in Devonshire, held a few days ago, the Rev. R. Hall, in responding to the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy," said the chairman had expressed a doubt as to whether the clergy ought to appear in the field. For his own part he never had any doubt whatever. If he ever had such a doubt he should not presume to set his judgment against those ministers of the Church who for centuries past had promoted hunting, and at the same time had been an ornament to the Church. The chairman had referred to an archbishop. Now he knew an archbishop (Juxon) who kept an excellent pack of hounds, and who not unfrequently hunted them, and when he did so it was always with success. Mean, indeed, must be the spirit of the man who would deny to a clergyman the innocent amusements of the country, whether it was cricket, joining in the pleasures of the chase, or any other athletic sport. For his own part he should like to see those sports much more enjoyed and promoted by the gentlemen of the country even than they were, and where any vice or immorality prevailed in connection with them, let them strenuously set their faces against it.

**LOVE AND LAW.**—In a village near Yvetot some time back (says the *Abbeille Courrier*) a case was to be argued before the Juge de Paix, and just as that functionary had given notice that he was ready to hear the particulars, the defendant, a pretty young female, entered. On seeing her, the plaintiff rose and said—"Mademoiselle, I have not the courage to plead against you, and am sorry to have given you the trouble to come here. I abandon the case and will pay all the costs. Design to accept my arm." The proposition was accepted. The acquaintance thus commenced has produced its fruits: a few days back the bans of marriage between the two were duly published.

**QUITE NECESSARY.**—Orders have been received at Chatham directing that the whole of the officers and men at that garrison are to undergo a course of instruction in embarking and disembarking from vessels. Her Majesty's ship *Tyne*, attached to the reserve at Chatham, has been placed at the disposal of the military authorities of the garrison; and a certain portion of the garrison will be daily or frequently instructed in embarking and disembarking from that vessel, under the direction of properly qualified officers. A number of boats will be used in conveying the troops from the shore to the vessel and relanding them. Each man is to be fully equipped, and in heavy marching order.

**THE PUSKYTE TROUBLES IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.**—The troubles in St. George's-in-the-East are still sub judice. At a meeting of the vestry on Thursday week a letter was read from the Bishop of London, stating that the Rector, Mr. Bryan King, had agreed to submit unreservedly to the decision of the Bishop upon the points—the time of the Lecturer's service, and the vestments to be worn by Mr. King and his curates. Upon the many other points included in the schedule of grievances presented by the vestry the Bishop promises to give such directions as may seem expedient so far as he has legal power. This state of matters does not satisfy the vestry. They are of opinion that the Rector pledged himself to submit "all" questions to the decision of the Bishop; in other words, all questions contained in their schedule framed after Mr. King had generally agreed to the arbitration. The vestry thinks that nothing but a reference complete in their sense will bring peace to the parish. Some members of the vestry desire the church to be reopened, but the majority are of a different opinion.

**FIRE AT SEA.**—The *Calcutta Englishman* translates from a Mauritius paper an account of the burning of the ship *Shah Jehan*, with 250 coolies on board, besides her crew. She left Calcutta laden with rice and oil. On the morning of the 27th of June smoke was observed to rise through her fore-hatch, and the cry of fire was raised. One after another the explosion of the casks of oil was heard, and the fire spread rapidly. The captain made vigorous efforts to subdue it by closing the scuttles up with wetted sails, and pouring water through small holes in the deck, but in vain. At daylight on the 28th they could no longer continue in the ship. The captain, doctor, three officers, and sixty lascars left in three boats, without food or water, and 800 miles distant from the Mauritius. "The coolies could not but be abandoned to their fate." After four days in the leaking boats, during which three died, the *Vasco de Gama* picked them up, and landed them at the Mauritius. The *Shah Jehan* had only four boats. The Legislative Council has extended the provisions of the English Passenger Act to India just in time.

**NOT FAR WRONG.**—At a dinner of the Agricultural Society of Biare (Gironde) a few days back the Marquis de la Grange thus expressed himself: "I will not propose a toast. Toasts, with their accompanying addresses, are an importation from England; they are stiff and starchy, are indistinct, like foggy Albion herself—are intoxicating like porter, heavy like beer! I prefer the good old-fashioned custom of our forefathers, simply drinking health without a remark. They did not specify—they drank; they did not enter into historical disquisitions, often erroneous—did not pronounce eulogiums which are too generally silly or false; they expressed their sentiments by acclamations. Down, then, with English toasts and imitations! Instead of changing this joyous table into a Parliamentary tribune, let us be faithful to the past and to the traditions of France!"

**RUSSIAN CURIOSITY.**—The *Morning Herald* justly complains that the numerous Russian naval officers at Portsmouth are allowed to get upon our earthwork-batteries and ravelins, and with instruments and photographic apparatus take minute sketches of our fortifications. A couple of Russians were discovered on the King's Bastion, by a bombardier of the Royal Artillery, with instruments spread out, sketching and measuring the extent of our defences seaward. The bombardier, to his credit, took upon himself to order the intruders off.

**WATER FROM WALES.**—The *Times*, writing on the impure water supply of London, makes a suggestion for its improvement. "Wales may be considered, like the Alps, a water-producing country, and there is a noble mine of the liquid treasure at the Bala Lake neglected for ages. To bring its overflowing waters 250 miles to London would probably not cost more than a railway of a third that length. Of course a lake is only a natural reservoir, and cannot be regarded itself as a constant supply, or one to be depended on in all times and seasons; but a tunnel aqueduct from Wales might combine several such supplies; there might be artificial means for storing the produce of great storms; and, after all, the total supply need only be regarded as auxiliary to what we have already. Rome had many aqueducts, several of which were successively raised two or three storeys, as science improved, and higher supplies were obtained, and the citizens required the water to be discharged at a higher level. The only difference between their case and ours is that they were Romans and we are Londoners—a difference, we admit, but one which we may make some humble attempts to remove."

**THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.**—A deputation of seven aborigines from the Goulburn district of Victoria waited upon Mr. Duffy at the Crown Lands Office, lately, to represent the necessity of granting to the tribe a piece of land fitted for agricultural purposes; and to solicit a supply of agricultural tools. The petitioners, robust, well-made, intelligent-looking men—very different to the emaciated natives who hang about the townships—were attired much in the same manner as sailors or labourers of an inferior class. Mr. Duffy promised that the land should be granted; and, as he had at his disposal funds for the general protection of the aborigines, he would furnish the tribe with tools, and provisions should be provided for them. It was stated that the tribe to which these men belonged had dwindled in twenty years from 600 adults to thirty-two!





SCHAMYL.

SCHAMYL.

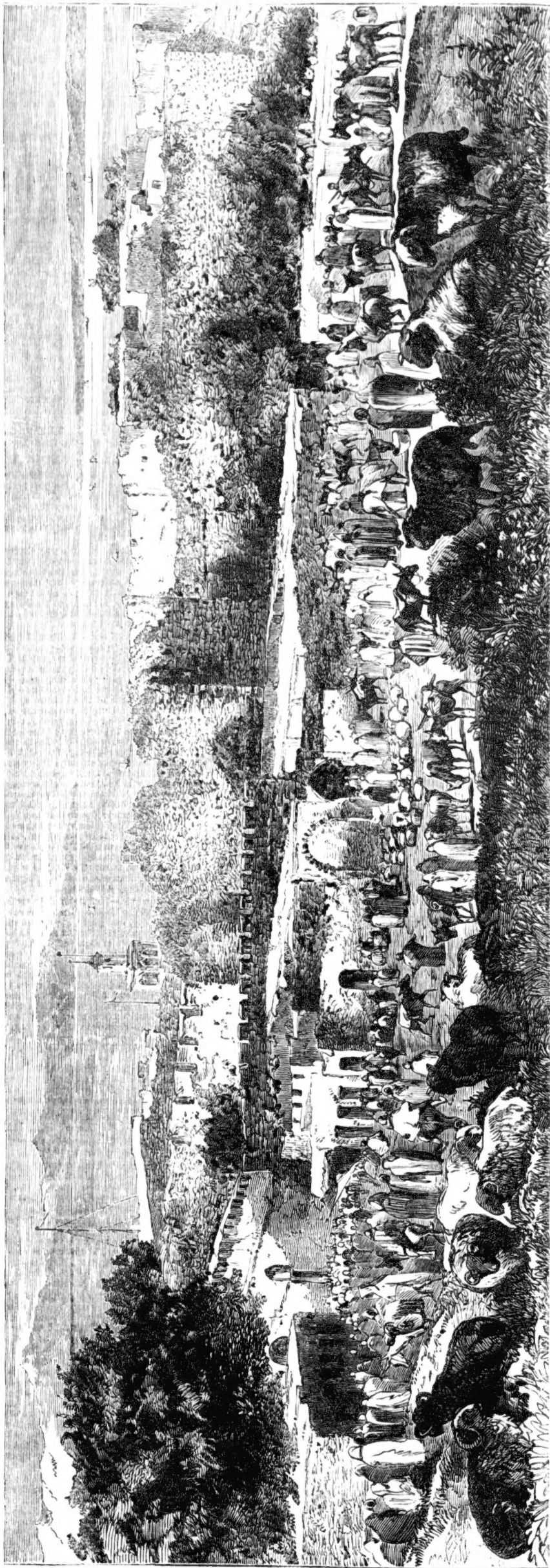
LATEST advices from St. Petersburg bring us intelligence of Schamyl having arrived in that city, accompanied by his son. It would seem that he had already commenced lionising, for we learn that a few hours after his reaching the capital of Russia he was to be seen driving along the streets and quays in an open carriage. We this week publish a portrait of himself and Adjutant, and the following additional particulars of the warrior-prophet's antecedents.

Schamyl is a native of Northern Daghestan, and is supposed to have been born about the year 1797. At the outbreak of the Russian war in the Caucasus, in 1824, Schamyl first appeared on the scene of conflict. Ten years afterwards he became the chosen chief of the Caucasian tribes, at whose head he energetically maintained the war against Russia. From time to time the Russians gained some trifling advantages; but it was curious to observe how little could be effected by a well-disciplined army against the comparatively feeble forces of a wild, mountainous people. In 1845, for example, General Woronzow took possession of Dargo, the village which was Schamyl's place of residence; but it was at the sacrifice of 20,000 men, so that the triumph might well be regarded in the light of a disaster.

Schamyl was the founder of a new sect of the followers of Islam, and the influence he thus acquired enabled him to unite in friendly relations the different tribes of Daghestan, who had long been hostile to each other. The introduction of a common religious faith became the pledge for common hatred of the Russians. Some lucky advantages in war contributed to increase the love and veneration of the tribes towards their chief. Schamyl introduced a new code of laws, raised a standing army, and divided into provinces and governments all that part of the country over which his sway extended. Each of these territorial divisions was required to furnish and maintain 300 horse soldiers, so that in 1843 Schamyl's cavalry force amounted to about 5000 men. Schamyl surrounded himself by a body-guard numbering 1000 horsemen. This corps was the terror of the Russians as well as the defence of the Imam. It was composed of the bravest and most faithful Tchetchee warriors. Not one of them was ever known to desert or to fall alive into the hands of the enemy. Schamyl organised a system of secret police, against whose espionage no one was secure, and to be accused was almost tantamount to being condemned. The Imam's income, according to traditional custom, was made up of one-fifth of the whole booty which fell into the hands of the tribes, and also of the fines levied for infringement of the law. He had concealed in Andi and in the Isekerinian forests a vast amount of treasure in gold, jewels, and valuables of various kinds; yet there is reason to believe that he accumulated this property less from feelings of avarice than from motives of laudable economy. In all his personal expenditure he was as moderate as the poorest of his soldiers; but he had one engrossing object in view, and that was to found an isolated and independent sovereignty in Daghestan. In furtherance of this object he spared no cost in collecting powerful tribes around him, and he liberally rewarded merit wherever he observed it. With the view of raising his importance in the estimation of his subjects, he used to give out that he maintained a constant correspondence with the Turkish Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt; and that once or twice every year he had a visit from Allah and the Prophet. The days on which these visits were stated to have taken place were celebrated as festivals throughout the country. In his strict and severe administration of justice he made no distinction of individuals, and spared not even his own relations. This unyielding rigour



THADSOHI MURAT, SCHAMYL'S ADJUTANT.



TANGIERS FROM THE LAND SIDE, SHOWING THE ARAB MARKET.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. ALARY.



raised up against him many enemies, and, no doubt, he would have fallen by assassination but for the caution he exercised in the choice of the persons who surrounded him, and the strong guard kept in his residence day and night.

From 1845 to 1851 Schamyl's career was, with few exceptions, an uninterrupted series of successes against the Russians; but in the following year fortune began to desert him. The Russians adopted a new system of tactics, which consisted in opening their way, by help of the axe, through the dark impenetrable forests which had hitherto afforded shelter and concealment to the Tchetches, and enabled them effectually to elude pursuit. The troops of the Czar were thus enabled to draw more and more nearly to Dargo, the head-quarters and habitual residence of Schamyl. In the spring of the present year General Jewdomkoff stormed, and reduced to subjection all the country northward of the Andian mountains. Schamyl's adherents now began to desert him. He became dispirited, and made only a very ineffectual resistance. His fate was sealed; he was defeated and captured.

Schamyl's personal appearance is thus described by those who have seen him. He is a man of lofty stature, thin, and broad-shouldered, with hollow eyes, overarched by thick and well-marked eyebrows, and a dyed beard. His face bears the trace of many wounds, and its paleness and melancholy expression indicate profound grief and compressed vigour. He differs from most other individuals of the tribes by a remarkably white and soft skin. Another distinctive peculiarity is the extremely elegant form of his hands and feet. The apparent immovability of his arms when he walks seems indicative of his resolute character. His bearing is decidedly noble and dignified. He is perfectly self-possessed; and the cool, tranquil expression of his countenance is never ruffled, even in moments of the greatest danger. The favourable impression produced by his personal appearance is heightened by the charm of his voice and the ready eloquence with which he expresses himself in his euphonious native language.

#### TANGIERS.

LAST week we published a view of Tangiers, taken from the sea; in this impression we give an Engraving of the town, sketched on the land side. It is the day of an Arab market, and there is great bustle amongst the gentlemen of the long and flowing robes, who are arguing and debating amongst each other in a fashion that would put to the blush gentlemen of the robe in England. The land seen in the distance across the sea is the coast of Spain, and the narrow opening at its extremity is the Strait of Gibraltar.

As regards the Morocco question, matters appear to have assumed a more peaceable aspect; and there is now some hope that the two countries will not be forced into a war which would prove unprofitable to both. That her newly-born prosperity may continue to develop itself Spain has much greater need of peace than of war. It is impossible to say how far a contest in Africa might lead her. She would be opposed to a warlike, tenacious, and almost intangible foe, difficult to daunt by defeat, and whose practice is to fight, and fly, and return to fight again. Supposing her to have conquered a sufficient radius of territory around her African towns and military posts, she could not expect to be left to its tranquil possession, but would be compelled to keep up a strong military force to repel the harassing attacks of the neighbouring tribes. It depends on her to commence war, but it would not be in her power to finish it when she chose, and she



COLOSSAL STATUE OF GENERAL NEILL ERECTED AT AYR.—(M. NOBLE, SCULPTOR).

might find herself led on to an unforeseen and most inconvenient expenditure of men and money. The Spanish Government has declared to the Cortes that before the time granted to Morocco to satisfy the demands of Spain had expired it had received information that Morocco would give the satisfaction required. As the affair stands at present, guarantees have been demanded from Morocco that peace shall not in future be disturbed. What these guarantees are we are as yet in ignorance, but hope they will not be found to stand in the way of an amicable settlement.

#### STATUE TO GENERAL NEILL.

THE inauguration of the statue in honour of the late Brigadier Neill took place on Tuesday week at Ayr, in Wellington-square, facing the spot where the gallant hero was born. The statue, by Mr. Noble, is a most successful work of art, perhaps one of his finest, and it must tend very much to extend his reputation, already great. The figure is of colossal size, ten feet high, and stands upon a pedestal of Dalbeattie granite, twelve feet in height. The incident seized upon by the artist is that which occurred at the railway station at Hawraw, when General Neill and the Fusiliers, being about to proceed to quell the mutiny at Benares, a portion of the regiment not having arrived when the train was about to start, and the railway official insisting upon it proceeding without them, General Neill immediately and on the spot had him arrested; and, the soldiers coming up shortly afterwards, the Fusiliers started for the scene of danger, and, under their great commander, speedily restored the disturbed district to tranquillity. It was this prompt and decisive action at Hawraw which first pointed out General Neill to the inhabitants of Bengal as not only the right man in the right place, but also as having the right style of conduct. The statue gives a fine and animated rendering of what may have been supposed to be the appearance of the General at that important moment. One of his hands rests firmly on his sword, the other is extended in an attitude of command, and is pointing energetically, while he seems to be addressing an order to his men. The expression of the features is singularly suggestive of energy, determination, and power; and the pose of the figure is perfectly in keeping. Behind and at his feet are a broken cannon, a pith helmet, and a round-shot, emblematic of the extremity of the crisis when General Neill appears first on the scene. Immediately below the statue, the following inscription runs:—

JAMES GEORGE SMITH NEILL, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Madras Army, Brigadier-General in India, a brave, resolute, self-reliant soldier, universally acknowledged as the first who stemmed the torrent of Rebellion in Bengal. He fell gloriously at the relief of Lucknow, 25th of September, 1857. Aged 47.

Around the base of the pedestal there is a wreath of laurel, in bronze, surmounting the bas-relief. This itself is a very exquisite piece of sculpture, representing the moment before the last scene of the hero's life, at the relief of Lucknow. General Neill is on horseback, cheering on his men and looking behind him for a gun which he is expecting to come up before he and his brave fellows force the archway, which stands immediately before them; around him and in advance are soldiers of the different regiments under his command—Highlanders, Fusiliers, Artillerymen, Sikhs, &c. Above the archway a mutineer sepoy, who had watched his opportunity, fired at the General when most exposed, killing him at the moment his victorious troops burst the gate and brought welcome succour to the long-imprisoned garrison.



BAS-RELIEF ON THE PEDISTAL OF STATUE.



# THE WRECK REGISTER FOR 1858.—LIFE-BOATS WANTED.

"The Wreck Register" for the past year, dealing, as it does, with statistics of peculiarly mournful interest, presents, nevertheless, one gratifying feature. From it we learn the important fact that the actual loss of life from shipwreck was less in 1858 than in any recent year, and that the number of lives rescued from peril was unusually large. At first sight it appears as if we had made a great stride in escaping with only 340 deaths from shipwrecks, when the average tale of such casualties is 745; but we doubt if the improvement is altogether substantial; for it is conjectured that in the present year (1859) the loss has already been double that of 1858, though the tempests of winter have hardly yet commenced. Although the means of rescue are more efficaciously organised than formerly, and the saving of life more probable, it is still clear that little has been done to mitigate the original liabilities. The wrecks and collisions, if less fatal, are as numerous as ever; indeed, rather more so; and there is as much reason as ever to suppose that the perils which we endeavour to lessen need not, in a vast number of instances, be incurred at all. Possibly, however, the increase of tonnage, consequent on the extension of trade, might be made to prove a relative decline in the number of casualties, though they seem absolutely stationary. The havoc appears to be all among vessels of the smaller class. Out of the 1170 ships wrecked in the past year, nearly half were under 100 tons burden, and 199 under 50 tons. If we go up to 300 tons, we find that this limit actually includes 1018 of the entire number, leaving only 152 vessels above that burden in the list of shipwrecks. In the Register the cargoes of these wrecks, which, including the ships themselves, are estimated of the aggregate value of a million and a half sterling, are thus defined:—

	Vessels.		Vessels.
In ballast, not colliers ...	151	Passengers ...	14
Coal laden ...	377	Potatoes or fruit ...	12
Colliers in ballast ...	41	Salt ...	27
Cotton ...	7	Sugar, coffee, spices, tea, mo- lasses ...	7
Fishing-smacks ...	12	Stone, slate, lime, or bricks ...	75
Fish or oil ...	18	Timber or bark ...	63
Grain and provisions ...	101	Various or unknown ...	36
General cargo ...	110		
Iron and other ores ...	101		
Manure and kelp ...	18	Total ...	1170

It will be seen from the annexed table, which defines the localities of the various disasters, that the most fatal of all the coast tracks is that along the eastern shores of the island.

Vessels.		Vessels.	
East Coast—Dunoon to Pent-		Scilly Islands ... ..	14
land Frith ... ..	514	Lundy Island ... ..	15
West Coast—Land's End to		Isle of Man ... ..	6
Greenock ... ..	304	Northern Isles, Orkney, &c. ...	60
South Coast—Land's End to			
Dunoon ... ..	89	Total ... ..	1170
Irish Coast ... ..	168		

The number of casualties in each month of the year 1858 is thus given in the Register:—

Vessels.				Vessels.			
January	...	...	124	August	...	...	33
February	...	...	116	September	...	...	91
March	...	...	148	October	...	...	148
April	...	...	115	November	...	...	120
May	...	...	48	December	...	...	136
June	...	...	30				
July	...	...	61	Total	...	...	1170

The above represent 205,243 tons; the number of hands employed appears to have been 8979, of whom 340 perished.

We gather from the salvage table that lives were saved in the largest proportion by shore-boats and other small craft, in weather so moderate that there was no need to put the life-boats or mortar apparatus into requisition; and it will be seen from the foregoing classification of the wrecked craft that upwards of 400 out of the whole 1170 are described as colliers. From these facts it is reasonable to conclude that much of the entire risk is still due rather to bad management than bad weather. Small, ill-found, and ill-navigated vessels are those that suffer most, and they are often, indeed, overtaken by distress apart from any storm at all. Instances have been known in which craft of this kind have gone to pieces from sheer rottenness in a sea as smooth as glass.

Prevention, therefore, will do much for us in this matter before we turn to cure. It is plainly stated in the report that 127 vessels are ascertained to have been lost from avoidable causes, and this proportion, we suspect, would be largely increased if the truth were always discoverable. It must never be forgotten that the system of insurance has its drawback, in removing the immediate interest of the owner in the seaworthiness of his vessel. If every vessel that left an English port could be certified as fit to put to sea, "The Wreck Register" would show a very different state of things to that it now exhibits. It is not only that our seas are stormy or our coasts ill-provided with harbours—these causes are but partially answerable for the results we deplore; another and a more serious source of disaster lies in our own improvidence or ill-management, and it is here that the system of prevention should be first applied.

After all these precautions have been taken, however, there will still remain the natural perils of the deep—the dangers inseparable from the navigation of the ocean, and against these risks there appears to be no provision so effective, so economical, or so universally available, as that supplied by a good system of life-boats. How long we may wait for harbours of refuge nobody can tell, but a life-boat establishment can be set up anywhere, and wherever it is set up and well maintained the loss of life from shipwreck is sure to be diminished. We have, fortunately, a society styled "The Royal National Life-boat Institution," which charges itself, as far as its funds will permit, with the organisation of this service round the circuit of the British coasts. It possesses, in fact, 82 out of the 149 life-boats stationed at various points of the kingdom, and it asks for nothing but an extension of its means to provide more. Nothing can be simpler than the system, for a life-boat can always be built for a certain sum of money, and, wherever it is required, it follows as a matter of course that hardy and courageous seamen are at hand to serve it. The boats of the company were manned last year, either for duty or practice, by nearly 3000 sailors, and not one life was lost, notwithstanding the nature of the service, out of the whole number.

The origin of the particular life-boat adopted by the above-mentioned institution appears to be this:—It seems that a few years ago a lamentable accident occurred to a South Shields life-boat, whereby twenty pilots were drowned. This induced the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Life-boat Institution, to offer a reward for the best model of a life-boat. This offer was responded to by boatbuilders and others from various parts of the kingdom, as well as from France, Holland, Germany, and America; so that two hundred and eighty models and plans were sent in. About fifty of the best of these were exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851. His Grace caused a report to be prepared, accompanied by plans and drawings, with a view to elicit the best form of life-boat; for, although a prize of £100 was assigned for the best model exhibited, designed by Mr. J. Beeching, of Great Yarmouth, it was considered that a better boat might still be produced. Accordingly Mr. James Peake, assistant master shipwright in her Majesty's Dockyard, at Woolwich, was requested to furnish a design for a life-boat which might combine as many as possible of the advantages and have as few as possible of the defects of the best of the models examined by the committee. A boat was accordingly designed by Mr. Peake, and built at Devonport Dockyard. Some modifications have been from time to time made in it, and the life-boat of which we now present a representation to our readers is the result.

The accompanying figures show the general form, the nature of the fittings, and air-chambers of one of these boats, 39 feet in length and 7 feet 6 inches in breadth. In figs. 1 and 2 the elevation and deck plans, the general exterior form of the boat is shown with the sheer of gunwale, length of keel, and rake or slope of stem and stern-posts. The dotted lines of fig. 1 show the position and dimensions of the air-chambers within board, and of the relieving-tubes. In fig. 2, A repre-

sents the deck, B the relieving-tubes (six inches in diameter), C the side air-chambers, D the end air-chambers. In fig. 3 the exterior form of transverse sections, at different distances, from stem to stern, is shown. Fig. 4 represents a midship transverse section, A being sections of the side air-chambers, B the relieving-tubes, bored through solid massive chocks of wood of the same depth as the space between the deck and the boat's floor. C C are spaces beneath the deck, filled up, over six feet in length, at the midship part of the boat, with solid chocks of light wood, forming a portion of the ballast; D is a section of a small draining-tier, having a pump in it, by which any leakage can be pumped out by one of the crew whilst afloat. The festooned lines in fig. 1 represent exterior life-lines attached round the entire length of the boat, to which persons in the water may cling till they can be got into the boat; the two central lines are festooned lower than the others, to be used as stirrups, so that a person in the water, by stepping on them, may climb into the boat.

This life-boat possesses in the highest degree all the qualities which it is desirable that a life-boat should possess:—1. Great lateral stability. 2. Speed against a heavy sea. 3. Facility for launching and for taking the shore. 4. Immediate self-discharge of any water breaking into her. 5. The important advantage of self-righting if upset. 6. Strength. 7. Stowage-room for a number of passengers.

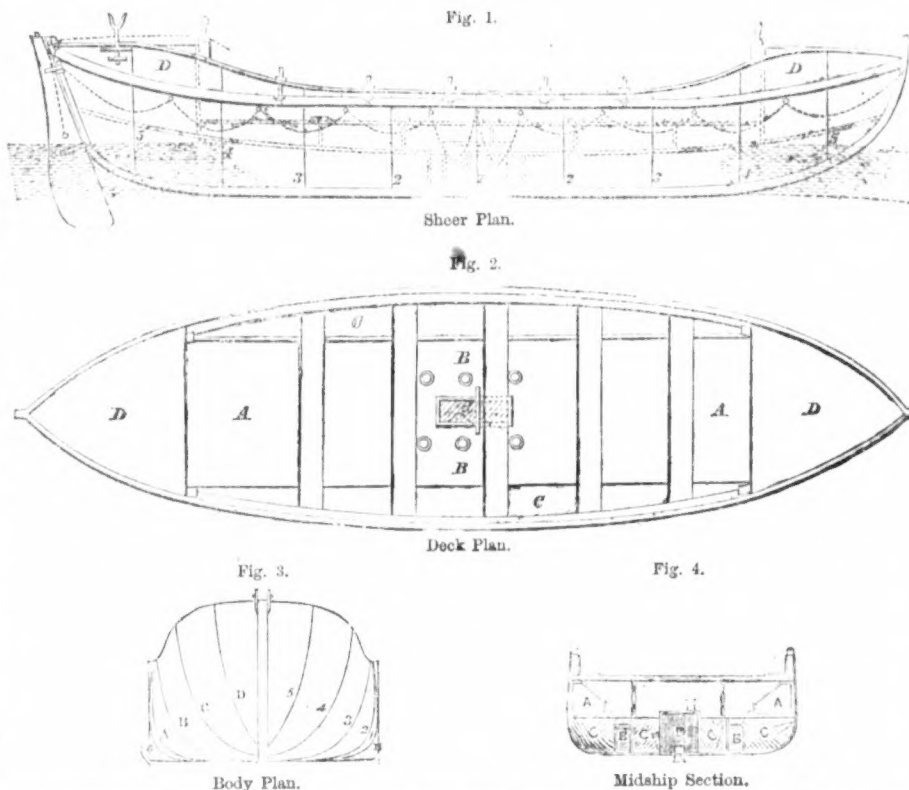
A most important adjunct to a life-boat is a carriage. It is not sufficient that the boat itself be of a superior description, capable of containing safely and successfully with that element in which its work has to be performed, that it shall be able to reach the shipwrecked crew despite the fury of the wind and waves, and bear them securely through the dreaded breakers, which otherwise oppose an insurmountable barrier between them and the envied shore. It is not sufficient that the life-boat be well furnished in all respects and manned by an experienced and courageous crew, but it is necessary that it be also supplied with means for transportation on the land, for wrecks may occur at a distance of several miles from the spot where the boat is stationary, yet close to the shore. The following illustration represents a most efficient life-boat carriage.

The carriage consists of a fore and main body. The latter is formed of a keelway A, A, and of side or bilge-ways B, B, in rear of the main axle, the boat's weight being entirely on the rollers of the keelway. Its leading characteristic is that, on the withdrawal of the long forelock pin C, the fore and main bodies can be detached from each other. The advantages of this arrangement are that the weight of the boat when she is launched from the rear end forms an inclined plane by elevating keelway, yet without lifting the fore body off the ground, whilst to replace her on the carriage she can be hauled bow foremost up the fore end or longer incline. The bilge-ways B, B, are needed at the rear end, that the boat may be launched in an upright position with her crew on board; but they are not required at the fore end of the carriage. The boat is hauled off the carriage and launched into the sea by a rope on each side of the boat rove through the sheave D, having one end hooked to a self-detaching hook at the boat's stern, and the other manned by a few persons on the shore, who thus haul the boat and her crew off the carriage and launch them afloat at once, with their oars in their hands, by which means head-way may be obtained before the breakers have time to beat the boat broadside on to the beach.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution was organised for the purpose of lessening the great evil of a want of sufficient means to save life in cases of shipwreck, and its usefulness cannot be over-estimated. This institution has still in use in some localities life-boats from the designs of various parties; but all life-boats now constructed by it are on Peake's plan. The average cost of these boats with their various fittings and gear, and life-belts for their crews, is about £200 each. The life-boats' transporting carriages cost from £50 to £100, and the boat houses cost from £50 to £100. It will be seen that a complete, first-class life-boat establishment will cost nearly £400.

In addition, there must be a crew of trusty men, able and willing to brave a raging sea, strong, and resolute to pull the oar under any stress of weather; and there must be a master, or coxswain, exercising sufficient control to command the men and direct their energies in a proper channel. It is in this direction, quite as much as in the provisions of life-boats, that the Life-boat Institution has rendered good and efficient service. A system of payment, partly in the nature of a salary and partly as a reward, is adopted, such as may induce steady men to render aid; and honorary local committees assist in collecting the means whereby the outlay is to be defrayed, and in the general management of the life-boat establishment.

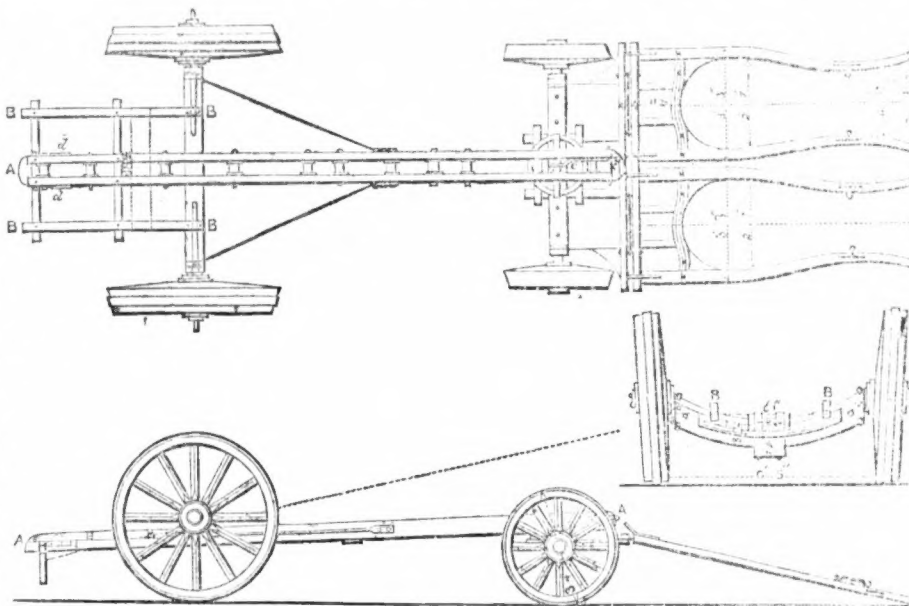
The institution now numbers eighty-two life-boats in connection with it. To maintain these boats in a state of thorough efficiency requires a large permanent outlay. Last year the life-boats of the society, and those of local bodies, rescued 206 persons from shipwreck on our coasts. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck since the establishment of the National Life-boat Institution, by its life-boats and other means, and for rescuing whom the committee have granted honorary and pecuniary rewards, is 10,902. The operations of the institution may be thus briefly stated:—Since the formation of the institution it has expended on life-boat establishments £28,061,



THE LIFE-BOAT OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, DESIGNED BY J. PEAKE, ESQ., MASTER SHIPWRIGHT H.M. DOCKYARD DEVONPORT, AND BUILT BY MESSRS. FORREST, LIMEHOUSE.

and has voted eighty-one gold and 629 silver medals for distinguished services for saving life, besides pecuniary awards, amounting together to £11,651. And yet from the last annual report of the society we find that its expenditure in providing new life-boats, maintaining life-boat stations, and in granting rewards and medals, exceeded its income by nearly £2600, while between sixty and seventy additional new life-boats are reported by official persons to be needed on the coasts. As this valuable institution clearly appears, by the foregoing statement, to be in want of funds, we trust the public will come forward and render it effectual aid. We confidently believe that, when its appeal for help is thoroughly known, it will be liberally responded to.

On the coast of Scotland there is a sad want of life-boats. It is



LIFE-BOAT TRANSPORTING-CARRIAGE AS ADOPTED BY THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION. DESIGNED BY CAPT. J. R. WARD, R.N., AND BUILT BY MR. J. ROBINSON, CAMDEN-TOWN.

along this coast a large portion of our trade with the Baltic, Greenland, Archangel, Davis's Strait, and much of that of the Canadian and United States trade is carried on. In addition to this traffic the Scotch coast is remarkable for its great herring fishery. Peterhead has its 250 fishing boats; Fraserburgh and Buckie more than 400 sail; while further north, off the coast of Caithness, more than 1200 fishing-boats, manned by 6000 persons, nightly pursue their calling during the season, exposed to the proverbial suddenness of a north-east gale. About two years ago, during a fearful gale of wind, of a fleet of such boats five were lost, from which forty-two men were drowned, leaving twenty-seven widows and seventy-nine orphans unprotected. Since then calamities to Scotch fishermen nearly equal in magnitude have occurred. Within the last two or three months the National Life-boat Institution has made an urgent appeal to the Scotch people generally for assistance to station additional life-boats on their coast; but we lament to say that appeal has met with little response from them.

THE LOSS OF THE ALMA.—The report of the commissioner who investigated the loss of this vessel (on the Little Harnish rock, in the Red Sea) is very damaging to the chief officer, who was in charge of the ship at the time:—"The default of Mr. Davies seems to have been that, during those three hours of night, he never once consulted the chart nor conferred with the master, if indeed he considered he was under the master's orders. Had he done either he would have learnt what I (Mr. Trail) cannot but think he was wholly ignorant of, the position of the reef, and that, according to his bearings at 2 a.m., he was driving directly on to it, at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. I must observe further that by Mr. Davies' own admission, he never thought of slackening speed, even when he is expressing doubts about the correctness of this course; and when he does change his course it is in the most cautious way, as if he considered not was necessary for absolute safety, but with how little change he could escape positive danger. . . . I am compelled to say that I consider the loss of the ship as proceeding from the default of the chief officer in not paying due attention to the bearings of the Great and Little Harnish, and in consequence of not hauling the ship up soon enough and far enough to avoid the danger, which, had he consulted the chart, must have appeared to him to be directly in his course." Mr. Davies' certificate has been suspended for twelve months.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The slaves are being moved out of Missouri with great rapidity. The owners are sending and selling them to the South, and very soon whole counties will be without a single bondman. This is not surprising. It is certain that the State will soon provide by law for the emancipation of all the negroes within its borders, and the proprietors of that species of property naturally prefer to sell them for the high prices now prevailing in the market, rather than to have them taken from them a year or two hence at the valuation of public appraisers.



## THE QUEEN'S PROGRESS SOUTHWARD.

THE Queen and the Royal family have returned to Windsor from Balmoral. On Thursday week she arrived at Holyrood Palace, where the Royal family dined and slept. The next morning her Majesty started for Loch Katrine, in the Trossachs, to inaugurate the opening of the new waterworks for the supply of the city of Glasgow. The day was dull, with frequent rain, and the beautiful scenery of the district was half enveloped in the mountain mists, but the Royal party, seemed greatly to enjoy the visit, nevertheless. The ceremony of opening the aqueduct which is to convey the water of Loch Katrine to Glasgow, a distance of thirty-seven miles, passed off well in presence of a large concourse. Her Majesty reached the tunnel upon the Loch a little after two o'clock. She was accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, and was received by the Lord Provost and magistrates of Glasgow, the Dukes of Montrose and Atholl, the Earl of Mansfield, &c.

The Secretary to the Water Commission read an address from the Corporation, to which the Queen made the following reply:—

I accept with great satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address, and thank you sincerely for the expression of your attachment to my throne and person, and for the cordial welcome which you have received me. It is with much gratification that I avail myself of this opportunity of inaugurating a work which, both in its conception and its execution, reflects so much credit upon its promoters, and is calculated to improve the health and comfort of the vast population which is rapidly increasing round the great centre of manufacturing industry in Scotland. Such a work is worthy of the spirit of enterprise and the philanthropy of Glasgow, and I trust that it will be blessed with complete success. I desire that you will convey to the great community which you represent my earnest wishes for their continual prosperity and happiness.

It rained very fiercely except during the performance of the ceremony.

The Queen returned to Holyrood about seven o'clock, resuming her journey southward next morning. Before her departure from Edinburgh her Majesty knighted the Lord Provost, now Sir John Melville.

Starting from St. Margaret's station at nine o'clock, the Royal party arrived at Carlisle at about a quarter to twelve. None of the party alighted, but the chief personages of the county were present on the platform, and with some of them the Queen and Prince Consort exchanged salutations. The next stopping-place was Lancaster, where the Royal party took luncheon, and then went on to Chester. Here, great preparations had been made for their reception. Five thousand people were assembled in and about the station. The Marquis of Westminster (the Lord Lieutenant) was in attendance to present her Majesty with a box of sweetmeats; the Mayor of Chester presented an address, Mr. Gladstone a bouquet, and the Bishop of Chester another address. It is recorded that at this moment, or rather "after a moment or two had elapsed," the Queen "fixed her eyes on a rich bouquet which the Mayoress held in her hand. The Royal glance was not to be mistaken. The Marquis instantly presented Mrs. Frost, and as the train was moving off, her Majesty put her hand out of the window and received the bouquet from the hand of Mrs. Frost. This little incident called forth the most enthusiastic cheers." We are pleased to observe that two companies of the Chester Volunteer Rifle formed part of the guard of honour at the station; that they presented a good, soldierly appearance; and that her Majesty and the Prince Consort paid them great attention. While the reading of the addresses was going on (how thoughtful it was to intersperse them with sweetmeats and bouquets!) the Prince, thinking, probably, that the volunteers were getting rather tired of standing at the "present," graciously put his head out of the window and, saluting, said, "Shoulder arms, gentlemen, if you please." Or perhaps his Royal Highness wished to see how the corps would shoulder arms.

The journey was then continued on to Bangor, where the train arrived shortly before six o'clock. Here, too, great preparations had been made for the Queen's arrival, as many as half a dozen triumphal arches decorating the town, two of them representing very prettily in miniature the great engineering works in the neighbourhood—the Menai and the Britannia bridges. On the elevated ground facing Dew's Hotel (itself very tastefully decorated) a series of terraces had been formed on the green sward, where the school children of the neighbourhood, to the number of some 2000, each holding in one hand a little flag, were accommodated; and about 5000 workmen employed upon the Penryn estate lined the route of her Majesty's progress from the park gates at the outskirts of the town to the castle, where the Royal party were received by Colonel Pennant, and where they passed the night.

The next day was the Sabbath; and her Majesty remained at Penryn Castle, attending Divine service in the private chapel. The Prince drove to the Penryn slate quarries, where nearly 3000 men are employed.

On Monday, as soon as the Prince returned from his visit to the Great Eastern (which we have described elsewhere), preparations were made for the Queen's departure: it did not take place, however, till she had planted an oak sapling on the lawn, and Prince Arthur a young cedar, in memory of the visit. The town was again thronged with spectators. On alighting at the railway station her Majesty took leave of Lady Louisa Pennant very affectionately, and, graciously saluting Colonel Pennant, she was handed into the saloon carriage by the Marquis Chandos, and the train started. Stafford was reached at half-past two, and here the Royal party stopped half an hour for refreshment. The Stafford people, no doubt, are as loyal as any; but they preferred to admire the Queen in silence. There was no cheering when she arrived, and little when she departed. Only three stoppages occurred between Stafford and the Willesden Junction, these being respectively at Tamworth at half-past three, Rugby at half-past four, and Bletchingly at half-past five o'clock. At Willesden the train passed on to the South Western Junction line, over which the Royal party travelled to Windsor, where her Majesty arrived shortly after seven o'clock.

The works inaugurated by her Majesty at Loch Katrine are on a scale which makes them important as an engineering feat even in these days of Great Easterns and Saltash Viaducts. Between Loch Katrine and Glasgow there are 13 miles of tunnelling, 33 miles of iron piping, and 94 miles of aqueduct. There are in the whole work 70 distinct tunnels, upon which 44 vertical shafts have been sunk for facilitating and expediting the completion of the work. The first tunnel commences immediately upon the aqueduct leaving Loch Katrine. It is 2325 yards in length, 600 feet below the summit of the hill, and has been worked in addition to the open ends by 12 shafts, 5 of which are nearly 500 feet deep. This tunnel is in gneiss and mica slate. The last tunnel is at the southern extremity of the aqueduct, just before it enters the service reservoir. It is 2650 yards in length, almost wholly through whinstone, at a depth of 250 feet below the summit of the hill. Besides these, which are the two longest tunnels, there are, at intermediate places, others of 700, 800, 1100 and 1400 yards in length. The rock tunnelled through was in most parts of the most obdurate description. For several miles along the side of Loch Chon, where the work passed through a succession of ridges of mica slate largely mixed with quartz veins, the progress did not exceed three lineal yards in a month, although the work was carried on day and night. In the Loch Katrine tunnel, and generally in the mica slate, the ordinary average progress was about five yards in a month. In drilling the holes for blasting the rock with gunpowder, a fresh drill or chisel was required for every inch in depth upon the average. Not to speak of smaller constructions, there are 25 important iron and masonry aqueducts over rivers and ravines, some 60 and 80 feet in height, with arches of 33 feet, 50 and 90 feet in span; and, in addition to about 46 miles of new pipes within the city for distributing the water to the inhabitants, there are about 20 miles of large cast-iron pipes of 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet in diameter for conveying the water to the city.

The project originated in a wish to obtain purer water than that obtained from the Clyde at Dalmarnock, which was supplied to the greater number of the inhabitants of Glasgow. A scheme had been started for constructing waterworks from Loch Lubnaig, but for some reason it was never carried out, and the favourable report sent in by the late celebrated engineers Brunel and Stephenson, whose opinions on

the Loch Katrine project had been asked by the Corporation, decided the question in favour of the latter scheme.

No less than 50,000,000 gallons will be obtained per day. The lakes appropriated to the purposes of the waterworks, and for the supply of the millowners, fisheries, and other interests on the rivers from which water will be abstracted, are Loch Katrine, eight or nine miles in length, with a surface of 3000 acres; Loch Venachar, four miles in length, with an area of 900 acres; and Loch Drunkie, with an area of about 150 acres; having altogether a water surface of upwards of 4000 acres, and containing within the limits to which they may be raised or lowered about 1,600,000,000 cubic feet of water. The drainage area of Loch Katrine is 22,800 acres, and of Loch Venachar and Loch Drunkie 23,000 acres, making a total of 45,800 acres. On this the average fall of rain is between 70 and 80 inches per annum. That which falls on the collecting ground of Loch Katrine is about 80 inches, on the average of five years' observations. If all the water which flows from the rugged mountain sides into Loch Katrine were impounded, it would afford a regular daily supply of 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 gallons.

**DEATH OF THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND.**—We have to record the demise of the Earl of Westmoreland, in his seventy-sixth year. The deceased Lord passed through a very active military and diplomatic life. He entered the Army as Ensign, at the close of the year 1800. Having seen considerable military service in the interval, and been present at the capture of Paris, in August, 1814, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence. He served with the Austrian army in the campaign against Naples in 1815, by which the kingdom of Naples was restored to its legitimate sovereign, Ferdinand. He was appointed a Privy Councillor in March, 1822, and in 1825 he went on a special mission to the Court of Naples, to congratulate Francis I. on his accession to the throne as King of the Two Sicilies. On the late Sir R. Peel coming into office in 1841, his Lordship was selected by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, to succeed Lord William Russell as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, and he continued resident Minister there up to the spring of 1851, when his diplomatic talents were transferred to Vienna. When Lord John Russell was sent to the Congress at Vienna, in February, 1855, the late Earl was made one of the special Plenipotentiaries. In November of the same year he retired from his post of British Minister at the Court of Vienna on a diplomatic pension, being succeeded by Sir Hamilton Seymour.

**THE SECULAR POWER OF THE POPE.**—The demonstrations in favour of the temporal power of the Holy See made in the pastoral letters of the French Bishops have been so numerous and so warm that the French press has been warned against publishing them. But the Belgian press remains open; and the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines has denounced therein the attacks which are being made on the Pope's temporal power. The Bishop of Orleans has declared that, if the safety of the Holy See were endangered, not a single Sovereign now reigning in Europe would be permitted to remain quietly on his throne. Of course this admits of two readings. The *Univers* publishes a solemn protest against the notice lately served upon the journals that they are not to publish the bishops' pastoral letters:—"We have received an injunction from the Government not to reproduce any more of these documents, and this injunction is particularly serious when we reflect that this journal has lately received a warning. Under these circumstances we owe a word of explanation to our readers, and more especially to those venerable prelates who have done us the honour to send their mandates to us. The names of these, up to the present time, are Cardinal Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, and the Bishops of Moulins, Vannes, Soissons, Quimper, Nevers, Versailles, and Digne. The injunction alluded to appears to us essentially temporary. The object of it, we are told, is to protect the acts and the dignity of the Bishops from the violence of the newspapers; but it should be remembered that the word of the Bishops has been the mainstay of all Catholics in every serious crisis of the Church and of society within the last thirty years. The Government of Napoleon III. has always professed the utmost respect for the rights of the Church. It is difficult to conceive that he can wish to deprive the bishops of that publicity by means of the press which is open to all the rest of the world, or to deprive Catholics of that collective voice of their chief pastors which has ever so strongly incited the love of order, justice, and liberty. For our own parts, if this prohibition is to continue we shall consider that the most precious part of civil and religious liberty is taken away from us. In such a case we should be without guide, compass, or shield, and should expect at no distant time to see the Catholic press without any place in that vast field of public discussion in which it is our desire honourably to do our duty up to the last possible moment."

**PERILS OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.**—Two American aeronauts, Messrs. La Mountain and Haddock, ascended from Watertown, New York, lately, and, after a flight of between four and five hours, they descended 150 miles north of Ottawa, in the great Canada wilderness. Here they travelled about during four days without food, or even the means of striking a light, and were finally rescued by a gentleman who was hunting with Indian guides. The *Utica* (N.Y.) *Herald* tells a wonderful story of the bursting of the balloon in which Messrs. Coe and Colman ascended. The voyagers started at four o'clock one afternoon lately, and rapidly attained an altitude of two miles, their balloon constantly expanding from the heat of the sun. "They struck the easterly current, and were proceeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and were in fine spirits, when Mr. Coe discovered that the apparatus connected with the safety-valve was deranged and beyond remedy. He at once attempted to discharge the gas from the upper valve in order to descend. The valve worked well, but the pressure on the safety-valve from the lower part of the balloon was so great that an explosion ensued, causing a rent forty feet in length. In about a minute after the descent was so rapid as to increase the rent about fifty feet, thus leaving almost the entire upper portion of the air-vessel open. In half a minute after the second rent was discovered there was not a foot of gas in the balloon. For nearly half a mile the voyagers came down at a most terrific speed, feeling the same sensation that one experiences in a swing in rapid motion. After falling half a mile the main portion of the balloon was thrown on one side of the netting, causing the air-vessel to sway violently, and the basket and passengers were raised to an even height with the valve of the vessel itself. This motion was experienced several times, and as often was broken by the self-possession of the aeronauts in changing their position in the car. Finally this swaying motion was increased by the voyagers until they succeeded in forming a parachute of the remnants of the balloon, when the rapid rate of speed in their descent was measurably impeded. During the last half mile before reaching the earth their rate of speed was but a trifle more rapid than that of the ordinary descent of a well-orderly balloon. On nearing the earth some ballast was thrown out, and the aeronauts landed in a forest without the least bodily harm."

**MILITARY EXPERIMENTS AT PORTSMOUTH.**—The long-expected military night display at Portsmouth took place on Friday week, but merely resulted in a fierce cannonading of some half-hour's duration from the sea face of the works commanding the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. The object was simply to ascertain the length of time it would take to summon the men from their barracks and man the different batteries by an unexpected alarm at night. None besides the General commanding was supposed to know the precise time that had been fixed upon for the purpose. At ten p.m. on Friday evening Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett gave the word; three guns fired in quick succession signalled alarm, and the tramp of troops at the "double" was quickly heard through the quiet streets of the old town as the artillerymen hurried to their posts. A single gun from the different points of the fortifications—Southsea Castle, Spur R. doubt, Point Battery, Blockhouse Fort, and Fort Monckton—soon afterwards told that all were ready and at their posts. Two more guns from the King's Bastion gave the signal to open fire, which was immediately responded to from seventy-five guns 6 and 8 inch, the majority of them of the latter calibre. The effect was good; but a bright moonlight night, and the absence of wind, which caused the smoke to hang round the face of the batteries, detracted much from what would otherwise have been a magnificent spectacle. Southsea Castle, from having no batteries to windward, showed itself more boldly as each discharge from its walls brought out in strong relief its auxiliary batteries, the artillerymen working their guns on its walls and its ancient stone tower or keep. It was evident, even to the non-military eye, that this point of the defences would play an important part should it become necessary to defend Portsmouth from the attack of an enemy by sea.

**THE GOVERNMENT AND RIFLE CORPS.**—Mr. Sidney Herbert has just issued a circular to the Lords Lieutenant of counties, in which he announces that her Majesty's Government "have determined to issue immediately to rifle volunteer corps an additional supply of long Enfield rifles to the extent of twenty-five per cent on the effective strength of each corps." This instalment will raise the aggregate issue to fifty per cent, and at a later period it is to be followed by a further grant of twenty-five per cent; making in the whole seventy-five per cent on the effective strength of the force. This grant will have the effect of materially lessening the expense of a large majority of volunteers. The circular further states that the Government will issue at cost price just double the amount of ammunition which the previous circular had authorised, and that in the course of next summer the long Enfield rifle of the pattern of 1853 will, in all probability, to a limited extent, be supplanted by a better weapon—the short rifle with a sword bayonet. Thus encouraged, the rifle corps "movement," which grows day by day, and is already "a warning" to cautious foreigners, may be developed into a national institution.

## A CAPTAIN PLACED IN IRONS BY HIS CREW.

The ship *Spes* arrived last week in Queenstown, from Savannah-la-Mer, with her captain, Mr. Duff, in irons. Mutual charges were at once made against each other by Mr. Duff and his crew. The mate, William Anderson, swore in the information he laid that the master, "without any justifiable cause whatever, called me a liar and assaulted me."

He afterwards, on the same day, went into my room and threw out my clothes on the deck; and then went into and returned from the cabin armed with a six-barrelled revolver, and threatened the entire crew, adding, "I will shoot you down like dogs." He presented a pistol at my face, and told me it was loaded. I asked or desired him to put the revolver away. He struck me under the right eye with the muzzle of the revolver, thereby inflicting a severe wound upon me. The defendant then went into the cabin, and immediately afterwards returned to the deck, bringing with him the before-mentioned revolver and a large pistol, and again made threats against the crew as before; whereupon two of the crew, Peter Clark and James Buck, seized the defendant, and the remainder of the crew assisted in placing irons upon his arms. This course was adopted for the safety of the lives of the crew, and to prevent further violence by the defendant.

In reply to this it was stated on behalf of the defendant that the crew and mates refused to work; that he fetched two pistols, neither of which were loaded; and that immediately they seized him and put him in irons. In evidence he said,

The crew all mutinied at Jamaica. On the 3rd of September I gave the mate, W. Anderson, orders to get the anchors in. He told me I was humbugging him. I remonstrated with him, when he told me he knew his duty as well and better than I did. I was very much annoyed, and I struck him on the face with the back of my hand. He distinctly refused to obey my orders before I struck him. The second mate then sprang upon me from behind, and caught me by the collar. I swung round to shake him off, and I struck him once or twice. During this time I saw the first mate coming along the starboard side of the ship, and the crew coming along the port side. Went to the crew, and asked them did they intend to mutiny. They made no answer, and I saw them putting their hands to their knives. I went to the cabin, and took from it what is called in America "a pepper-box," that is, a six-barrelled revolver, the barrels being only about two inches and a half long. Upon my oath it was not loaded. When I came out of the cabin with this pistol and another, also not loaded, I was seized by the crew. They lashed my legs together with a rope, and afterwards put me in irons.

The captain was then cross-examined, and the fact that thirty-six men had left his ship at different times, and that he had been deprived of the command of the 1st ship he was in, was elicited by the counsel for the crew. The case was adjourned.

**THE MORTARA ABDUCTION.**—All the efforts of Sir Moses Montefiore and the deputies of the British Jews have proved ineffectual in obtaining the restoration of the child Mortara to its parents. A protest signed by the highest dignitaries in the Church, peers, statesmen, members of Parliament, and other persons of consideration, in great number, has been forwarded to the French Ambassador. They say, "We, the undersigned British Christians, do hereby protest and declare that the proceedings of the Pope of Rome in taking away the Jewish child Elgar Mortara from his parents, and educating him, contrary to his parents' will, in the Roman Catholic faith, are repulsive to the instincts of humanity, and in violation of parental rights and authority, as recognised in the laws and usages of all civilised nations, and, above all, in direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion."

## A SHOOTING PARTY IN FRONT OF MEGGERNIE CASTLE, SCOTLAND.

THE illustration on the following page represents a party of sportsmen in front of the Castle of Meggernie, which ancient and picturesque abode is situated in Glenlyon, Perthshire—a secluded though beautiful Highland valley, which reaches almost to the confines of Argyllshire.

The house, or, more properly speaking, the castle—for it bears, in parts, much the character of an ancient French château—is placed almost in the centre of the above-named valley or glen, in a singularly sequestered part of the county, being fourteen or fifteen miles distant from the residence of any other laird or proprietor, and about the same from a medical man or post-office—two most essential neighbours in so wild a district.

A noble avenue of lime-trees, running parallel with the River Lyon—and which avenue, were it within twenty miles of the metropolis, from its natural beauties would attract thousands—forms the approach to Meggernie from the east.

The castle itself stands clear on a beautiful lawn (which it might be) and grassy park (which it really is), on which are scattered some of the finest trees to be found in the Highlands.

The place, in fact, is one of peculiar beauty and interest, not only from its position, but also from its great antiquity and neighbourhood to the scenes of many a bloody Highland conflict.

The house is one of those ancient piles constructed in times of danger, when strength was the first and greatest object. The walls are accordingly of immense thickness, and the doors defended by iron gratings of prodigious size and height. A donjon excavated from the foundations is, even to the present hour, adorned with hooks, on which the finishing stroke of the law, or rather the will of barbarous and despotic chiefs, has, we are told, been frequently executed. Alas! would the ghosts of some of these departed victims but deign to make their appearance in this said donjon during the shooting season, we question whether they would not be somewhat "mazed," as the Scotch term it; and, instead of resuming their places as "damp, moist bodies" on the hooks, they would probably hang a cauldron there, in which to cook a stew of the abundant game they would find thereon, or mull a few bottles of good port or claret, with which the bins that adorn its sides are well filled. In all other respects it remains as in the times of Robert II.

There is much accommodation and all requisite comfort to be found in the interior of Meggernie Castle, both as regards the more modern portion of the building, as also in the fine old tower which forms one of its extremities.

Some old family portraits, both of the Menzies branch and also of the Stewarts of Cardnary, adorn the walls, likewise those of the late Mr. and Mrs. Menzies.

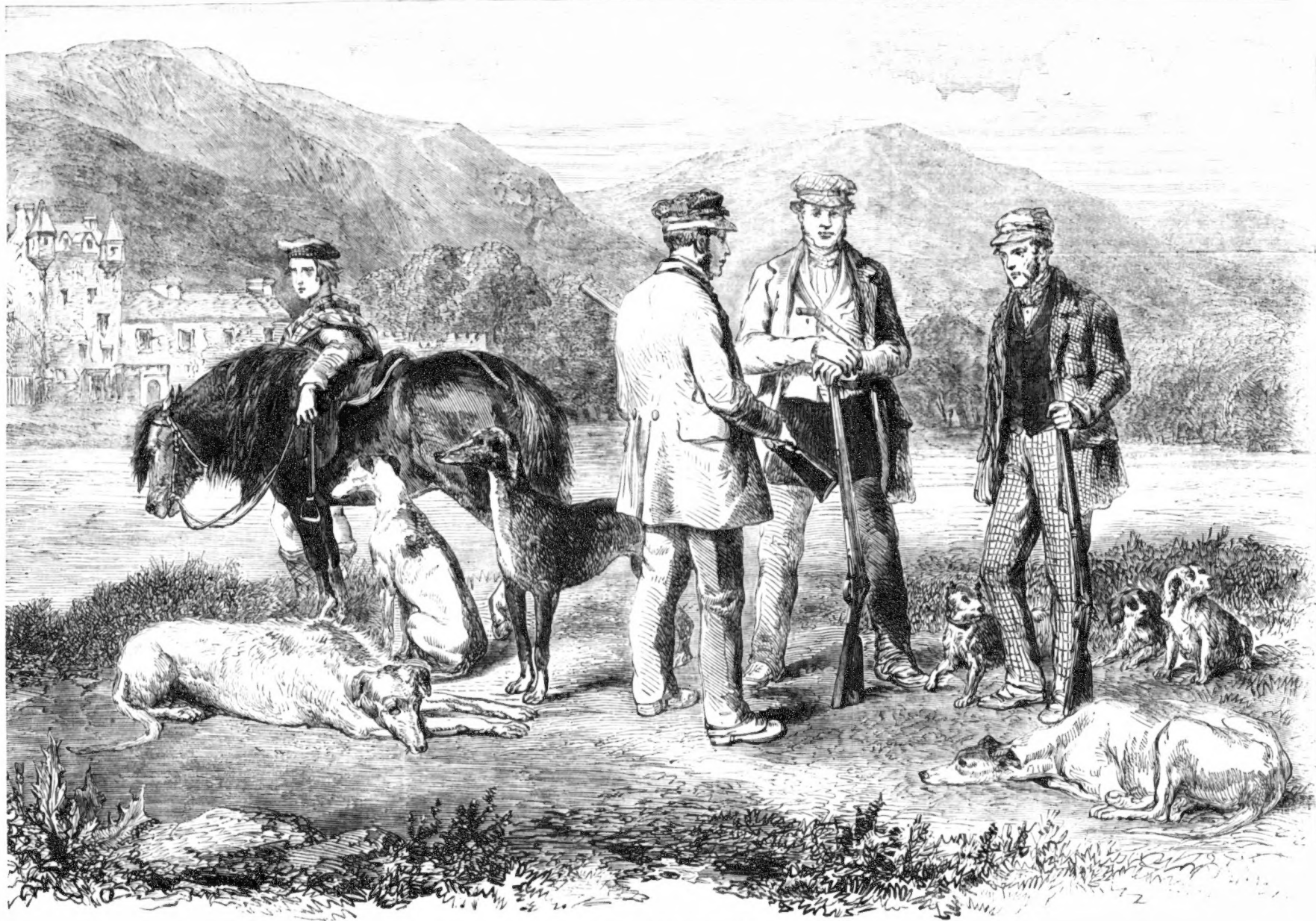
The proprietor is descended in a straight line from Sir John Stewart of Cardnary, son of King Robert II., from whose eldest son he is fifteenth in descent. By the female line Mr. Menzies possesses the estates of Meggernie and Culdres, and is a branch of the family of Menzies of Castle Menzies, chief of the same.

This charming shooting quarter was held for many years by the late Earl of Sefton. A more first-rate sportsman, in the true acceptance of the term, never fired at red deer or grouse, and a more generous, high-minded, and noble-hearted English nobleman never graced the pages of the British Peerage. On the present owner coming of age the Earl was obliged to resign the lease, which for many years he had held, to the regret of all the poor Highlanders of the Glen whose comforts he never lost sight of in the midst of his own sporting pleasure. We are informed that the present proprietor or owner of Meggernie has added to the castle, and greatly improved it as a permanent residence.

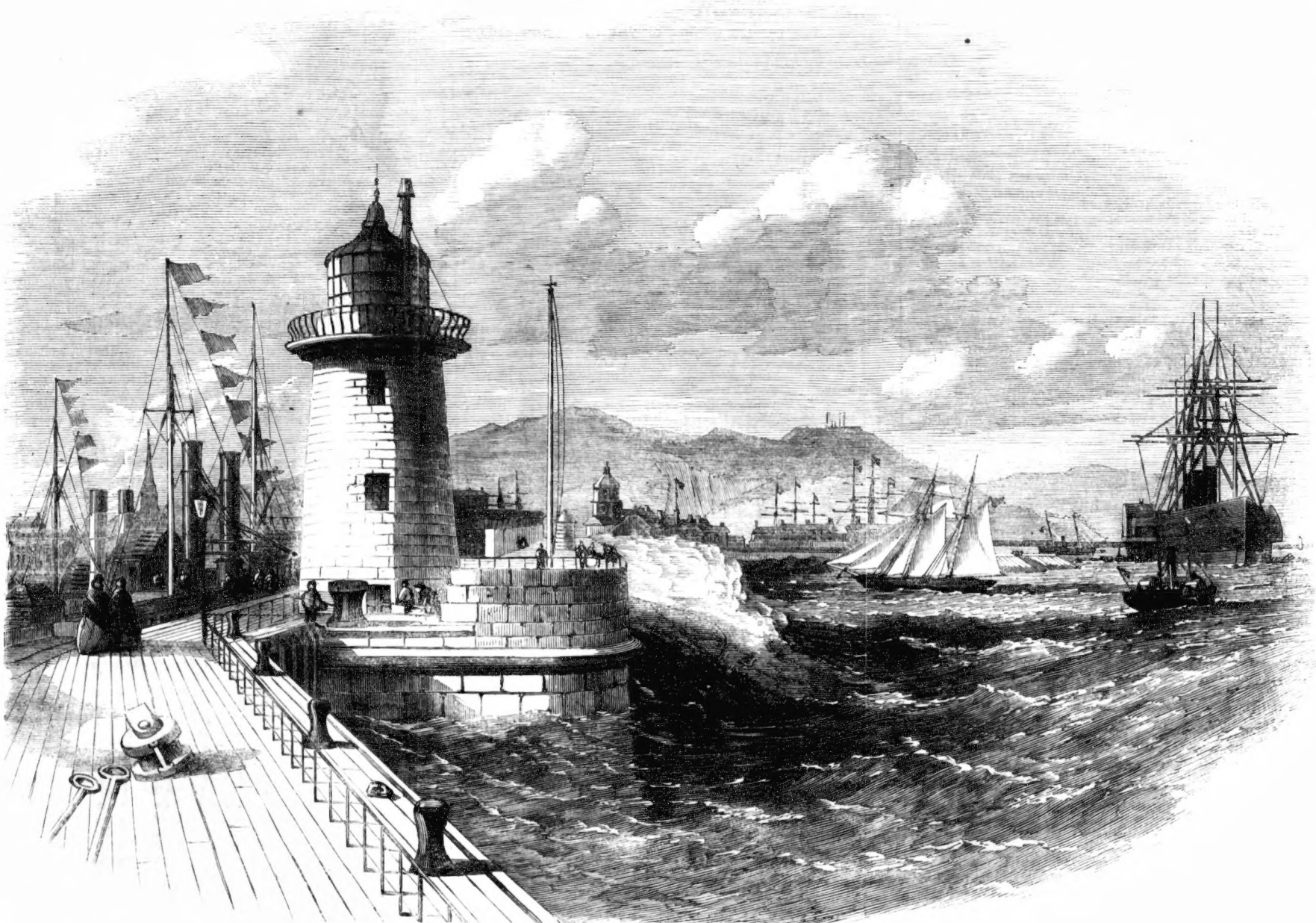
The noble, rough-haired deerhound, which reposes in the foreground of the illustration, was one of the finest and truest bred dogs. His dimensions were as follow:—Heights at shoulder, 34 inches; girth at chest, 35½ inches; length from the end of the nose to the tip of his tail, 65 inches; his colour, pale yellow with jet-black muzzle; hair strong and wiry.

The smooth greyhound bitch on the right was equally pure in breed, and a first-rate performer. A strange incident occurred to her when at Meggernie. A hare having been secured on the mountain was turned out on the grassy parts in front of the castle to try the speed of some greyhound pups, and which were in due pursuit of the game when the bitch in question, heavy in pup, jumped from a window of the castle eighteen or twenty feet from the ground, joined in the chase, killed the hare in a few strides, and walked quietly back, seeming to say, "that's the way to do the trick, young uns. Get your supper, and recollect the lesson." The self-same bitch has figured as the winner of many a stake in the coursing calendar, and the pups she produced, only a week after this window flight, all proved superior runners. They may fairly be said to have been in training in their mother's womb.



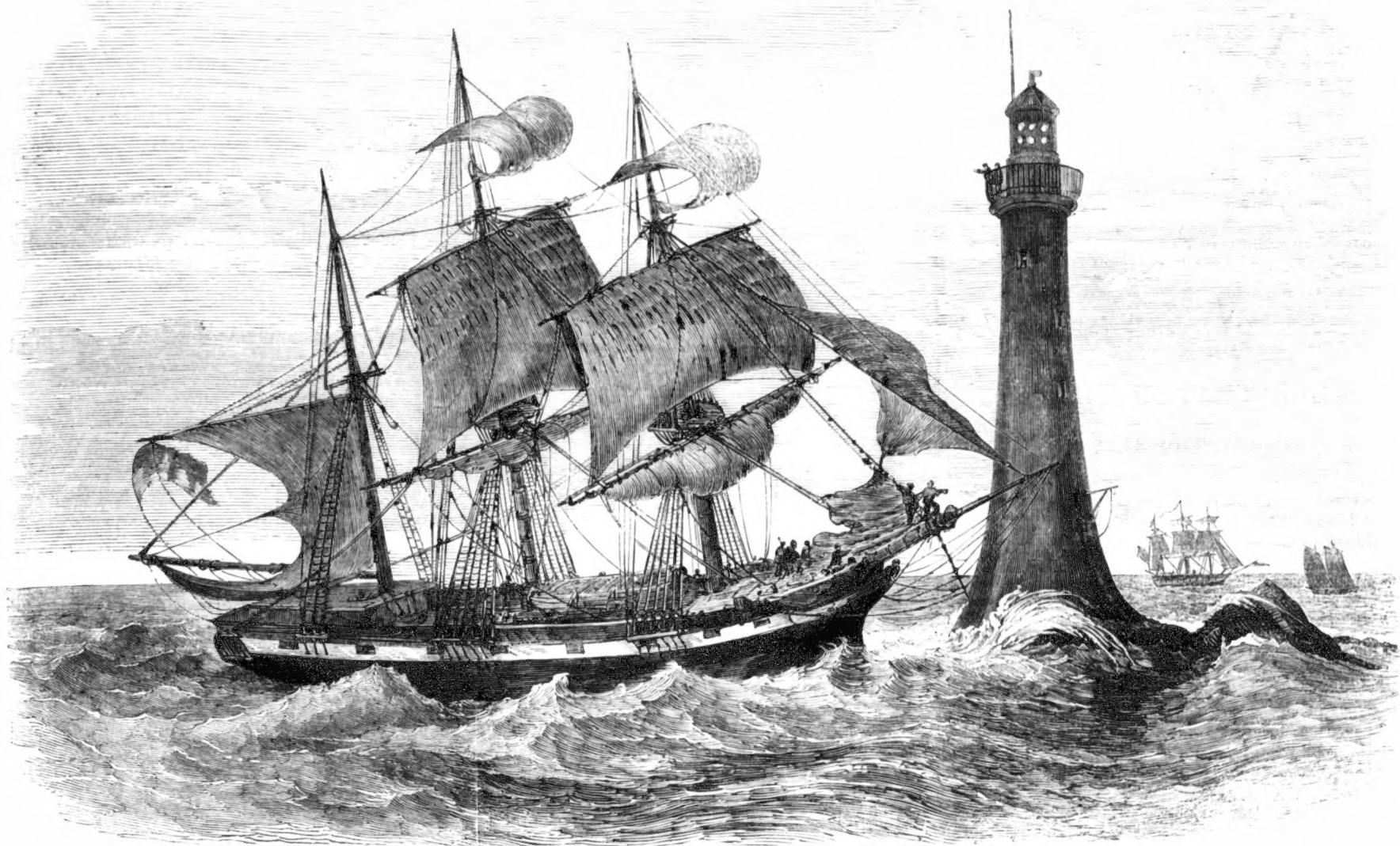


A SHOOTING PARTY IN FRONT OF MEGGERNIE CASTLE, SCOTLAND.



THE GREAT EASTERN AT HER ANCHORAGE, INSIDE THE BREAKWATER, TOLLYHEAD.





THE BARQUE QUEBEC ON THE EDDYSTONE ROCKS.



SCENE FROM "LOVE AND FORTUNE," AT THE PRINCE'S THEATRE



## LOSS OF THE "QUEBEC."

The ship *Quebec*, Captain Ruark, of 660 tons burden, of New Orleans, from Bordeaux for Shields, ran on the Eddystone Rocks at five o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday week. Her jibboom end was within ten feet of the south-west kitchen window of the lighthouse, the window being seventy feet high. At half-past nine, owing to a fresh breeze from the eastward and the falling of the tide, the ship slipped off again, and the crew returned and, with the help of the pilot-boat *Heroine*, attempted to beach her on the Cornish coast; but the sand-batteries choked the pumps, and she sank one mile south-south-west of Downerry Preventive Station, where she is covered at high-water. While on the rocks boats offering assistance came from her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Topaze*, 51, Captain the Hon. W. S. Spencer, which had just left the Sound for Vancouver's Island.

## SCENE FROM "LOVE AND FORTUNE."

MR. HARRIS, the present lessee of the Princess Theatre, is determined to emulate the old management in one particular at least, and that is in the excellent *mise en scène* of the pieces he puts upon the stage.

We give an illustration of an admirable garden scene from "Love and Fortune." This creation of Mr. Beverley's tasteful pencil, and the natural and artificial attractions of the young ladies of the *corps de ballet*, make this tableau in Watteau colours a most successful picture. The sparkling dialogue, from the pen of Mr. Planché, has already been criticised, and it is not necessary for us to repeat the favourable notices bestowed upon it by the press.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE.

It is impossible not to respect the labours of a body of gentlemen like those who have recently discoursed to us on Social Science, whatever doubts we may have of their immediate fruitfulness. The spectacle is cheerful in itself. It is a Congress assembled to utilise the results, not of war, but of peace—not of destruction, but of discovery. There is something valuable in the mere recognition, too, of the truth that the improvement of our social condition is the primary duty of those who possess influence or power. Nothing, in short, can be more respectable than the whole affair; but we must not expect too much from it. As geological science discusses the earth's condition without altering it, social science may, if we don't take care, have an intellectual glory too much of the same kind.

The difficulties in the way of realising any one project of social importance are great. For example, social science would like to abolish bribery. One of its most illustrious professors suggests a formal declaration from every member that he neither knows nor suspects the employment of the practice in the case of his return. But this does not touch the root of the evil, which lies in the fact that our social morality does not consider bribery socially infamous. A declaration of the kind proposed would soon come to be as mere a matter of form as the spontaneous declarations of the same kind which are already made before committees. In fact, the evil lies out of the range of mere legislation. Society might do something to check it; but the interests involved in it are too strong to allow of a serious effort. Most rich men, consciously or not, value electoral influence as one result of their money-power; and the looser sections of poor voters cannot be expected to have more public spirit than their betters. We do not think that it augurs so much personal degradation in these last to take a bribe as some people would have us believe. It requires a certain amount of education to see the sin of the practice; and it does not follow that the poor fellow who "sells his vote" would commit an act of personal dishonour towards his "chum," his wife, or his employer. The upper classes make allowances for political immorality as well as he and his.

Then, again, there is the great question of the relation between masters and workmen and workmen and each other. A Social Science Congress discusses these, like a review or a journal, but can do no more. Nor do we see in this case what Parliament could achieve without trenching on the great doctrine of the wisdom of letting commerce regulate itself. The State does not do what is left to it so well that we need saddle it with the further duty of regulating wages and work. All we can expect from it is to remove all possible restrictions from the course of trade, and to protect the freedom and property of individuals, whether employers or employed. Social science, therefore, at present, can only—like the rest of us—give advice. The unlucky truth of the position is, that the spirit which takes the shape of Jacobinism in France takes the milder shape of Trades-unionism (if the word may be pardoned) in England. We are not so given to abstract politics, and there is no positive political oppression to fight against; so what may be called the demagogic turn of mind in our working men employs itself chiefly on its own industry. There the talent for organisation, the talent for oratory, all the talents which in France (before France was muzzled) were employed in Republicanism, find a vent. And here, once more, legislation is impotent; for a trades' union is perfectly legal, it seems; and though coercion of non-society men is not so, yet that is an offence very difficult to get at. After all, from some points of view, the employment of their intellectual energy by working-men on their own business is most desirable. What is needed is protection from the oppression of the majority for those who require it; nor do we see at present what more anybody can give to the parties concerned in the dispute. Masters and men can only become better friends by their mutual treatment of each other. So long as the relation is only pecuniary it will be liable to such interruptions as we have seen in the great strike. But, if it is ever to be anything else, it is the parties themselves who must make it so. One reason why things do not go on better between capitalists and their men is, that the capitalist is in the habit of too much considering his business as a means of getting out of business—of setting up as a landholder or independent gentleman. If he felt the dignity of his vocation more, and transmitted it with its traditions to his son, like an ancient estate, something of the sentiment which belonged to the old feudal relations might grow up between his family and the people in

their employ. Something of the kind does exist in some great mercantile towns; and all the world knows how honourably the old mercantile houses carry themselves in business. But who is to bring about the realisation of such pleasant fancies as these?

Only let us, at least, recognise our needs. Social science can help us so far, at all events. It has not done much more, we fear, as yet.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has founded a triennial prize for the composition of a French drama, on a subject either historical or drawn from actual life. The prize is to consist of a gold medal worth 1500*fr.*, and, in addition, a sum of not less than 500*fr.*, nor more than 1500*fr.*, to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has confirmed the statutes of a "Literary Fund" which has just been formed at St. Petersburg. It is to have a very extensive activity, and is to be supported by contributions of members (of ten roubles, or about £1 12*s.* annually), as well as by the produce of certain concerts and dramatic representations and by voluntary gifts.

MR. CORDELL has left London for Paris, with his family.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE ACCIDENT which happened to the *Express*, Jersey steamer, has resulted in a verdict of censure upon the captain.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF PARIS has decided on the building of ten new churches.

MR. WILLIAM BEAN, of Scarborough, has sold a collection of fossils to the British Museum for £800.

THE POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES have resolved to issue two coats a year to the letter-carriers—one of a light description, for summer, and the other of a heavier, warmer cloth, for winter. Hitherto the letter-carriers have had but one coat to serve them throughout the year.

A MAN NAMED STAPLETON dropped dead last week, after leaving a public-house in Caphewite, Clonmel. On a post-mortem examination his stomach was found to contain nearly a quart of whisky.

THE REV. ROBERT WILSON, D.D., sometime Professor of Biblical Criticism in the General Assembly's College, and (in 1858) Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, died last week, in the fifty-third year of his age.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDEN, a Guardsman, without a decoration, and of no war service, has retired from the command of the Plymouth district, to be succeeded by Major-General Hutchison, also a Guardsman, and of about the same amount of service. And Major Pearson, likewise a Guardsman, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, in succession to Colonel Reynolds.

THE INVESTIGATION into the affair of the carrying off M. Hua's child in Paris has terminated. The examining magistrate has sent the girl Chereau for trial, but has decided that there is no ground for prosecuting her mother.

M. TRILLEUX, says the *Medical Times*, has been investigating the effects of electricity on mad women, and avers that the remedy is often of service. He also occasionally uses it as a means of coercion, instead of the strait-waistcoat and douche, but does not say how it is applied in this sense.

FORTY THOUSAND VISITORS are said to be now residing in Brighton.

THE ALPACAS INTRODUCED INTO AUSTRALIA are increasing in numbers, and flourishing in all respects. Two or three dozen carp, and four dozen English thrushes have also been introduced into the colony. The sparrows, shipped to New Zealand lately, are all dead.

THE REMAINS OF MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON were interred in the nave of Westminster Abbey yesterday (Friday).

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW EDITION OF THE WORKS OF LEIBNITZ, dedicated to the King of Hanover, has appeared at Paris. The edition contains many hitherto unpublished writings of the celebrated philosopher: they were discovered in the State archives of Hanover.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, a native of Venetia, has been condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment in a fortress for having communicated a plan of the fortifications of Venice to the enemy during the war.

AN AMERICAN PAPER says that Elizabeth Barrett Browning has been alarmingly ill. "She went to Italy during the war, from her deep interest in the cause of Italian independence, and her disappointment at the peace greatly aggravated her previous illness. She is now declared out of danger."

THE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA has issued a circular to departments directing them to store up all waste paper, old envelopes, &c., and dispose of them when they have got sufficient quantities; the proceeds are to be credited to Government. [.]

THE SCREW STEAM-FRIGATE *Topaze*, 51, Captain the Hon. W. S. Spencer, is under orders to sail for Vancouver's Island.

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN AND THE QUEEN was formally ratified on the 11th of July. It was carried up by our Consul-General and an escort of sailors into the palace of the Tycoon, and there the ratifications were exchanged. Jeddo was dressed with flags and evergreens.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE *Orlando* has again been tried at the measured mile at Plymouth, and with worse results than on the former occasions. The mean result of the trials gave 12.9 knots; on the first trial the rate was estimated at 13.2. The vibration was so great that it was found unsafe for the sailors to be on the yards.

FOUR BOYS, PLAYING WITH MINIATURE CANNONS, near Cradock-street, Swansea, were severely burnt by the explosion of their whole stock of powder, contained in a flask. One boy nearly escaped being burnt to death on the spot. The face of another was severely injured.

THERE ARE RUMOURS OF DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET respecting the Chinese question.

A PARISH PRIEST, in the canton of Fribourg, lately refused to celebrate the marriage of a couple in his parish because the man declined to give a promise to go regularly to confession.

A FOOD MUTINY broke out in the Drogheda workhouse lately. It arose from mice having been found in the paupers' food.

THE BARQUE *Mars*, of Liverpool, was destroyed by fire at Bonny on the 10th of August. At the time of the catastrophe she had on board 1200 barrels of gunpowder. The explosion is described as "terrible," as we may well imagine.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW has dissolved the pastoral tie between the Rev. Andrew Cockle, of West Campbell-street congregation, and his flock. The reverend gentleman had been charged with a breach of promise.

AT THE ANNUAL SYNOD OF THE BISHOPS OF THE EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, held at Edinburgh recently, a presentation or accusation was made against the Bishop of Brechin for teaching unsound doctrine on the question of the Eucharist.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. BRUNEL has been sworn under £90,000.

AMONG THE MANTCHOU SOLDIERS (says a French paper) there is a company of Russians, whose ancestors were taken prisoners at Albasin one hundred and fifty years ago. They are Christians, speak a little Russian, have a Russian physiognomy, and might have been sent from Pekin to work the Chinese batteries.

THE SWEDISH DILETTANTI boast of having found a second Mdlle. Lind in another national songstress, Mdlle. Roeske.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE *Lecteur Herald* and the *Presse d'Orient* has been prohibited.

PAPER HAS BEEN SO SCARCE IN SPAIN that several printing offices have had to suspend operations, and the journals press the Government to allow foreign paper to be imported free, or at least at a greatly reduced rate.

JOHN McCANE, of Bishopwearmouth, was jealous of his wife; so, putting on her silk dress and her crimoline, he hanged himself in his bedroom.

FORTY MEDICAL OFFICERS FROM THE ARMY STAFF are under orders to proceed to China.

THE COMPAGNIE DES FORGES ET CHANTIERS DE LA MEDITERRANEE has received a commission from the French Government to construct twenty new gunboats, and a fresh order for five gunboats and two floating batteries has been given at Bordeaux.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTON, now commanding the famous Black Ball clipper ship *Marco Polo*, has been presented with a gold chronometer by the Emigration Commission, as a recognition of his services while captain of the emigrant-ship *Bastard City*, burnt at sea near the Cape of Good Hope in August, 1858.

A "VEGETATION DEMONSTRATION" was held in the Welsh Chapel, Aldersgate-street, on Friday week, under the auspices of the "City of London Working Men's Teetotal Alliance." There was a very numerous audience.

SOMETHING LIKE A REVIVAL MOVEMENT seems to be springing up in Bombay and Poona. At these places daily prayer meetings are held.

LEPROSY IS REPORTED TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PREVALENT in the town of Cape Coast, and, "quite contrary to the general practice, those that are diseased are permitted to mix freely with those that are whole. The loathsome disease is spreading fast."

MR. AND MRS. C. KEAN are continuing their provincial tour with increased success. At Plymouth the orchestra has been filled every night with persons unable to obtain places in the boxes, and this notwithstanding that the prices of admission have been doubled.

THE CONTEST FOR WHITLEY, arising through the death of Mr. Stephenson, promises to be a sharp one. Mr. Chapman, Chairman of Lloyds', is in the field as a Tory, and so is Mr. George Hudson. The Liberal candidate will be Mr. Thompson, the Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway.

RUSSIA intends hereafter to build all her hulls and engines at home, it is said.

THE ADMIRALTY have given directions for the grant of sea-time to Captain McClintock during the period he was in command of the *For*; Lieutenant Hobson's commission as Commander will shortly be signed, if it has not already reached that gallant young officer.

DANIEL LOCK, a PLASTERER, in the Seven-dials, London, destroyed himself by taking laudanum, leaving a paper containing the following words:—"What Cato did, and Addison approved of, must be right. The strike—the ruinous strike! God protect my unfortunate family!"

SIR E. L. BULWER LYTTON, it is said, is writing a new novel. We doubt it.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PRESENT SEASON'S HERRING FISHERY are not by any means promising.

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEW GARDEN AT KENSINGTON GORE has now arrived at a point which leaves no doubt that the sum required (£30,000), large as it is, will be speedily forthcoming. About £45,000 has been already received.

ANTHONY BURNS, a well-known fugitive-slave having been called to the pastorate of a coloured Baptist church in Indianapolis, the Democrats threaten if he comes to enforce the "black law" upon him.

MADAME DUBOIS-DAVENNE has been entrusted with the execution of Béranger's bust in marble for the salle de séance of the French Academy.

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF CAMBRIDGE have petitioned in favour of the abolition of dogging in the Army and Navy.

A FOSSIL MAMMOTH has been discovered at Selsey. One of the tusks is ten feet long, and two feet in circumference at the base; the blade bones are three feet three inches long by two feet broad; the ribs four feet long. A mammoth tooth has also been discovered at Malta.

AT A RECENT MEETING in Manchester Mr. Clegg related a story of an African chief, Ougubana, who had taken to the cultivation of cotton, and had received a lamp of Sheffield manufacture as his own price for 67 lb. of cotton. Ougubana had become so civilised that he had a brass plate and knocker on his door, the former bearing his name and title.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE yield only £247,000, while the Customs of the British Isles, with a population of less by one-sixth, yield upwards of £26,000,000, or very nearly ten times as much.

ALL TRACES OF THE LATE WAR are fast disappearing. On the plains of Magnata a luxuriant vegetation is all that meets the view. One house near the station riddled with shot is still conspicuous, and a new tunnel near the railway. A dog of African breed, which belonged to General Espinasse, still lurks about the spot where his master shed his blood, and though often taken away to some distance, constantly returns.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON is about to publish the correspondence of his father while Chief Secretary for Ireland—1807-9.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL, it is anticipated, will be ready for traffic by the end of November.

THE ADMIRALTY have issued orders for the construction of four iron-clad steam-frigates similar to that now building at the Thames Ironworks, which is rapidly progressing. The new fleet of gun-boats—fourteen in number—are to be completed in the spring of 1860.

A DIVING-BELL AND APPARATUS were recently shipped from London for the Madras Government. It weighs four tons, has a moveable grating at the bottom to keep out sharks, a set of airpumps of the best construction, and a double set of glass lenses with gun-metal protecting gratings. The whole cost £392.

A MEDAL STRUCK IN HONOUR OF THE LATE LORD DUDLEY STUART by the Polish exiles has been presented to Lord Harrowby, brother-in-law to Lord Dudley. The medal had been intended for his Lordship's sister (the Countess of Harrowby), but her ladyship having since died, it has been presented to her widowed husband.

NEWSTRAD ABBEY, the Byron estate, which the late Colonel Wildman bought in 1818 for £34,000, will shortly be brought to the hammer. The estate, which exceeds 3000 acres in extent, has been greatly improved, so that it is expected to "fetch a long price."

EXPERIMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE AT CHATHAM with some "gossamer seamless cartridges," invented by Captain Norton. They were found to ignite as readily as loose powder—a result obtained by no other description of cartridges—and the fouling of the barrels was less.

LADY FRANKLIN has resolved to sell the steam-yacht *For*. The sale is to take place at Lloyd's early in November, and will no doubt create much interest.

A BEAUTIFUL MALE OSPREY WAS SHOT a few days since in the neighbourhood of Dartford. It measured five feet four inches across the wings from tip to tip.

THE POPE, the day after his arrival at Castel-Gandolfo, visited the church of the Immaculate Virgin, belonging to the Jesuits, and all the members of "the fraternity were admitted to the honour of kissing his foot."

A NEW BATTERY IS TO BE ERECTED ON THE CLYDE, nearly opposite to Greenock. With this battery at Rosneath, and the other one already erected at Greenock, the Clyde will be well protected.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES OF THIS COUNTRY in 1859 were computed to include 3,052,800 members, in receipt of an annual revenue of £5,000,000, and possessed an accumulated capital of £11,360,000.

THE DEATH OF SIR THOMAS GRANT, K.C.B., F.R.S., late Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Service in the Admiralty, is announced.

UNDER THE TITLE OF THE "SCHILLER FOUNDATION" an association has been established by the authors, publishers, and professors of Germany, for the purpose of relieving literary men, or their widows or orphans, in distress. The association is to carry on its operations for the first five years at Weimar, and afterwards, for periods of five years each, at Dresden, Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich, and Frankfurt.

A "NEW TOWN" of some three hundred houses is about to be built at Southend, Essex, by Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, the lessees of the railway which terminates at that place. The site selected comprise about forty acres on the cliffs, seventy feet above the sea, to the east of the pier, and immediately facing Sheerness.

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL has bought the Austrian steamers on the Lago Maggiore.

THE REV. MR. BRYAN, curate of St. Paul's, Alnwick, was drowned near Alnham on Saturday afternoon while bathing.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE shows some symptoms of coming to a termination. Several large firms have opened their shops, abandoning the "document," and their example is likely to be followed by many others.

THE CRICKET MATCH between the Eleven of England and Twenty-two of the United States terminated by the former beating their antagonists in one innings. The score stood 156 for the Eleven and 92 for the Americans.

A WOMAN who passed for a man for forty years was recently found drowned in the River Irwell. Her name was Harriet Stokes; she called herself Henry Stokes, under which name she served an apprenticeship as a bricklayer, and worked at the trade till the day of her death. About five and twenty years ago she married; but her wife abandoned her.

CORRESPONDENTS in Stockholm state that King Charles XV. is about to propose the abolition of the severe punishments inflicted on those who leave the Established Church of Sweden. According to existing laws those who leave the Church are punished with exile and the loss of rights of succession.

M. DE LESSERS denies formally that the Sultan has forbidden the continuation of the construction of the Suez Canal, and says the contents of the despatch alluded to in the news from Egypt are yet unknown.

THE LOSS OF THE KARS AND THE SILISTRIA.—The investigation which has taken place at Constantinople relative to the catastrophes which cost the State two fine steamers and sacrificed the lives of nearly 500 persons, has turned out just as had been expected—a mere matter of form. Captains Desaux and Maryat, commanding the French and English vessels of war stationed at Constantinople, were requested to take part in this inquiry, but they soon saw that the whole affair was to be a farce. These officers demanded that the investigation should be carried on in a serious and strict manner, and, as that did not suit the purpose of the Turks, the two officers withdrew. The interrogatory of one person alone sufficed to show on whom the responsibility of the loss of the *Silistria* was to fall, and, as that was precisely what was not wished, the inquiry was abandoned. The English engineer of that vessel, the witness alluded to, declared that, on the day before the steamer left, he went to the Administration and told them that the screw was in a very bad state, and that he dared not start for fear of accidents. The answer he received was that God was great; that he had only to make this one voyage, and that when he returned the matter should be attended to. The Englishman replied that he would not risk his life and the lives of the numerous passengers, and that unless the urgent repairs were made he should resign. He did so, and the Administration appointed the first Turkish stoker on board to the post of engineer!



**DEADLY STRIKE.**—A young man named Fulker, a wheelwright, of Parfield, near Kingston, was found dead in the yard of the premises in which he worked. There were several wounds on his forehead, apparently inflicted by a rake, and four inches in depth in the stomach, caused by a chisel. A inquest was held at which a surgeon testified his opinion that the wounds in the head, being all in a parallel direction, had been inflicted by the deceased himself. One of these wounds was sufficient to cause death; the injury to the stomach insufficient. Fulker's widow said that he had been in a desponding state for some time, in consequence of not having sufficient employment.



## LLANDUDNO.

ABOUT eight hours' travelling by either the London and North-Western or Great Western Railways brings you to Conway in North Wales, four miles from which quaint old place lies the new and rising bathing-town of Llandudno. It is on the north of Conway, and you may get to it either by rail or omnibus. Llandudno is pronounced hereabouts by English people Landudno—and as far as changing the *u* into *i* goes the pronunciation is correct—but the true pronunciation of the first syllable is unutterable by English organs of speech. It is something like schlan, but that is not exactly the thing. The word *llan*, so common in the names of Welsh towns, means church; thus Llandudno is the Church of St. Tudno, and Llanbear the Church of St. Peter.

## ITS ORIGIN.

Llandudno some twenty years ago, and for centuries before, was a mere straggling village, where a few poor sailors and miners dwelt. The houses were not clustered together as the houses of English villages are, but were scattered over an area of some miles—some on the swampy ground below, and others perched here and there on the hills. These straggling rude houses and a very old decayed church constituted Llandudno, a place little known, and rarely visited, except by those who had business there, and an old parson and clerk, who used to struggle over the mountains to perform service in the old church on Sundays, and occasionally on week days to bury the dead. Such was Llandudno in past times.

## ITS RISE.

But after the Chester and Holyhead line was opened certain travellers in search of the picturesque—Birmingham men, I believe—found out Llandudno, discovered that it was gloriously situated for a bathing-town, and in a few years the obscure village became a flourishing town; and where but lately there was only a few huts there are now streets, terraces, villas, hotels, bathing-rooms, a jetty, long lines of bathing-machines, &c., &c.; and where a few poor sailors spread out their nets, and wildfowl by thousands made their home, there are now fashionable promenades, bands of music, and most of the other characteristics of a modern watering-place.

## THE TOWN.

Of the town of Llandudno I have nothing favourable to report. There was a fine opportunity offered here to build substantial, handsome houses, for there is great plenty of magnificent grey stone in the mountains; but to use this did not suit the pockets, I suppose, of the speculators, for we have here just the same washy plaster-faced houses that we find in our English bathing-towns, and they are built in much the same style: long lines of houses with Greek (Palmerstonian Greek) porticoes, and bay windows which seem to form no part of the original design, but look as if they had been stuck on to the fronts as afterthoughts. Here and there you see a house built of stone, solid and in good taste, and a very refreshing object to the eye amidst the crowds of pretentious, ugly buildings all around.

## ITS SITUATION.

The situation, however, of the town is glorious. It stands in a magnificent bay, formed by two ranges of mountains, which end far out at sea in magnificent headlands; that to the west of the town, called the Great Orme Head, and that to the east Little Orme Head. The beach is sand; and when the tide is out you may walk for miles round the bend of the bay, and excellent and safe bathing may be enjoyed at all hours of the tide. As the bay is well protected, there is also a fine range for boating. I should not like to be outside the bay in stormy weather, for the coast is rock-bound for miles, and a ship on a lee shore would stand little chance of escape from destruction; but within the embracing arms of the Great and Little Orme Head mountains you are as safe as a child in its mother's lap. The town fronts the north-east, and by tender people this may be considered too cold an aspect. I am told, however, that during the season the place is never inconveniently cold, as it is so well sheltered on each side. But, besides this, Llandudno is so situated that, even in the severest weather, invalids may find shelter from the cold; for, in the first place, Llandudno has two sea-fronts—that which I have already mentioned, and Conway Bay, behind; for when the sea has swept round the Great Orme Head it trends in-



TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOHN FORSTER, M.A.

wards and forms another splendid bay behind the town; and if invalids find Llandudno bay with the north-eastern aspect too cold, they have only to remove a mile backwards and they are in Conway Bay, with a south-western front. Or, secondly, there are many little nooks and openings in the mountain-sides into which they may cower secure from the storms as birds in their nests. These nooks I should certainly resort to if I were to take up my residence in Llandudno, for there you may have mountain and sea air mixed—a sort of half-and-half which I am specially fond of. And, besides this, what glorious views you get from these mountains. Not only sea views, but views of the opposite hills, with their ever-varying colours, as the sun's rays play upon, or the shadows of the clouds glide across, their peaks and sides. And here I may say that nowhere have I seen more glorious colours than those which play upon the Welsh hills. Nature has formed these hills, surely, for the display of her art of colouring. In the main they are formed of limestone, but this is tinged with slaty mixture, whilst here and there pure slate peeps out. They are also metalliferous, have in them lead, iron, sulphur, and I know not what besides; and all these metallic veins, as they show themselves on the hillsides, or by staining

the water which, oozing out of cracks and reefs, runs down in wayward streams over the surface of the rocks, wonderfully variegates their colours. And then there is also the vegetation; the gorgeous heath, the brilliant yellow gorse, the mosses, and the fungi growing on every ledge and protruding from every cranny. Just fancy all this with the sun's meridian or slanting rays playing fitfully with alternate cloud shadows thereon! Sometimes to me it was so marvellous

That it seem'd the Heavens upbreking through Earth.

## ITS WALKS.

The walks above Llandudno are not to be matched by those of any seaside towns that I know. There is a walk all round the Great Orme Head. It is formed on the face of the mountain, and, extending six miles, brings you quite round again to the town by Conway Bay, so that you have a shifting panorama at every step. At starting you look over Llandudno Bay and the town. Gradually you look out to sea, and have nothing but the ocean before you, and then, drawing landward again, you have a view of Beaumaris and Puffin Island, and the Welsh mountains with their lofty peaks bathed in sunlight, or more probably, cloud-capped. And there are also walks over the hills equally beautiful, but these I cannot stop to describe.

## AMUSEMENTS AND VISITORS.

But what of the amusements of the town? I think I hear some of your young readers inquire. Well, I have to answer that I know little or nothing about them. On passing a large hotel I heard the rattle of billiard-balls. On the walls huge, staring placards told me "Woodin is coming;" and occasionally, as I wandered by the sea or climbed the mountains, strains of music reached my ears. And I have no doubt that there is here, as at all watering-places, plenty of this sort of thing for those that want it. I rather fancy, though, that Llandudno is not so "gay" a place as some watering-places which I have visited. The beach is not so thronged with listless loungers. The great enjoyment of both sexes seems to be rather to mount the heights. You meet everywhere detached parties with climbing poles, the gentlemen in tourists' dresses, and the ladies with their gowns tucked up, and shod as if they meant business. Some of the ladies, I observed, had fly-nets; others had, strapped on their backs, tin cases for botanic, geological, and other specimens; and, of course, artists, both male and female, abounded. And, on the whole, I should say that the visitors are of a more sober cast than you generally see in places of resort like this. I am told there is good fishing on the coast; and the constant crack of guns at a distance told me that there is plenty of shooting in the neighbourhood. Llandudno\* is within a walkable distance of the best of the Welsh scenery—but more of this in another article.

\* I heard when I was there that the Bishop of London had just left; and I was told that there was a real Lord stopping at the hotel; but I did not see his Lordship. I met, however, a high Church dignitary, whose sudden appearance sent an electric tingling through my knuckles; for forty years ago this gentleman was writing-master in the grammar school of my native town, and was fond of dropping on to our knuckles with his lignum vitae ruler when we were inattentive or our work did not please him. He has got to be—but how, I don't know—a Church dignitary, and wears a looped hat with a rosette in front, whilst I am a poor scribbler for the *Illustrated Times*.

## TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. JOHN FORSTER, M.A.

On the present page we give an engraving of a clock—original in design, creditable as a work of art, and appropriate as a testimonial to a clergyman—recently presented to the Rev. John Forster.

On the removal of the Rev. John Forster from the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to the rectory of Stambourne, in Essex, to which he was presented by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the congregation and several of the residents of the Savoy Precinct selected a clock and an inkstand, to be presented to the reverend gentleman in token of the deep and grateful sense of his services as their minister during a period of twenty years. Besides these, we understand that the reverend gentleman has received other proofs of their regard from individual members of his late church, of considerable value.

The clockcase is cut out of a block of black marble highly polished.



LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.



"When a ship is in want of repairs she ought to be returned to the Superintending Admiral, and all hands removed into another ship ready to receive them, taking with them all the little comforts they have collected for the last five years, and not sent about their business with orders (if they are continuous service men) to join the flagship when their leave has expired. This would obviate the necessity of



circumstances it is probable that both would be nearly annihilated. But, for a moment, let me imagine that our fleet had sustained the greater loss. Are we to depend upon the chances of a single battle for the safety of our homes? We ought to have a Channel force—I will not call it a fleet—quite independent of the Channel or any other fleet. This force should ever be at hand; it should be marked for and appropriated for Channel service, and Channel service only. No temptation, no circumstance, should induce us to divert it from its intended purpose. The destruction of the opposing fleets would be no hindrance to the attempt at invasion. Even admit that part of the enemy survived the shock, while the whole of ours had been destroyed, I should have reliance on my proposed Channel force successfully to prevent invasion. One great feature which has changed the whole system of defence on our part, and which seems to me to have been entirely overlooked by the various speakers and writers on the subject, is the fact that the smallest gun-boat is armed with weapons equally mischievous and destructive as that on board the largest ship in the service. The *Cockchafer* carries a gun of equal calibre, equal range, and throwing a projectile equally destructive as any gun carried by the *Duke of Wellington*. One projectile from the pigmy striking mast, yard, or bowsprit of the pursuing giant, down it must come; indeed, it might be lodged in a more vital point, and the consequence be more serious than even the loss of a spar, and it must be remembered how large the target to be aimed at on the one hand, and how small the target on the other. Let us have a swarm of these pigmies and *Cockchasers*; they would be the force of all others to prevent invasion under all and every circumstance. Brand them for Channel service, and that alone. Keep them rigged as fitting for Channel service, and not for long voyages, when square sails and more canvas may be necessary. I believe you would succeed in manning them, although you do not succeed in doing so in large ships liable to go foreign, if you will not only impress upon our seafaring home population that there is no intention to ask them to serve till their home are threatened, and to serve only in defence of those homes."

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE columns of the *Times* and *Musical World* are now so full of the advertisements of singers and musicians who have just returned to London that we cannot, without a feeling of alarm, think of the last few weeks, during which the metropolis must have been quite deserted by the great body of "artists." However, thanks to Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison, thanks also to the Titiens and to the Piccolomini sections of Mr. E. T. Smith's company, we have contrived not to starve for want of good music; and now the winter season is close at hand, with its concerts, its oratorios, and its musical performances of all kinds. For our own part, we scarcely believe in a "dead season," as far as music is concerned. A certain number of rich and influential families—a few hundreds at most—leave London for the country or the Continent at the end of July or the beginning of August, and of these the majority do not arrive in London now until the middle of May. The period known as "the season" becomes shorter and shorter every year, and already, to many persons, lasts only two months. There are numerous reasons for this. Some families dread the expense of London life, which is constantly increasing; and the facetious tell anecdotes of "fashionables" who take a furnished house in Belgravia for a month, give one dinner and one ball, and then retire for the rest of their season to economical lodgings, after arranging, as a matter of course, that cards are to be received for them at the magnificent residence they are still supposed to occupy. Then, the railways enable persons who have estates in the country to come to London much oftener than they would have found convenient many years since, and there are not the reasons which formerly existed for staying in the metropolis when once there. But, whatever the causes, the fact is that the present fashionable season lasts scarcely longer than from the middle of May to the middle of July; and can it be supposed that, because a number of wealthy people choose, during the remaining ten months, to go shooting, hunting, and travelling, there are to be no more operas and concerts in London? We remember that, at a concert given at the Crystal Palace by the Italian singers during the very last days of August, when it is pleasantly supposed that "every one" is out of town, the attendance was such as would have been considered remarkably large in June. September *was* dull, we admit; for during that month not only are the immense majority of the upper classes away, but numbers of the middle classes are also taking "their walks abroad." But at the beginning of the present October London, at all events, possessed a sufficiently large musical public to fill the Royal English Opera on the opening night, and the very next evening, when there were performances both at Covent Garden and at Drury Lane (two operas in the "dead season!"), both theatres were crowded. The fact is, we have a large and rich public in London ready at any time to support any entertainment that is really good, and this quite independently of the fashionable few who only remain in the metropolis during the two or three hottest months of the year. But the musical professors and performers will not believe in an "All-the-year-round" public. The most they will consent to admit is, that there is now a winter as well as a summer season, and there are already signs that the musical winter of 1859 will set in with uncommon severity. But, without anticipating too much from this "music of the future," let us now say a few words about the music of the past week.

On Saturday there were bells in the afternoon at the Crystal Palace, and there was Mdlle. Piccolomini in the evening at Drury Lane. The bells, however, had no connection with the departure of Mdlle. Piccolomini for her native land. They are the musical instruments on which certain societies of amateurs existing in the North of England love to play, and in playing which they certainly exhibit marvellous skill. At the Crystal Palace there were two bell companies, each of which consisted of twelve members, including the conductor. One of these companies came from Holmfirth, the other from Barnsley (both in Yorkshire); and it appeared that there was some rivalry between the two bands, for it was understood that they would contend for an honorary prize, which the able critic of the *Sunday Times* has awarded to the bell-ringers of Holmfirth. The bells varied in size from such a one as might be worn by Dinorah's goat to the well-known bell of the dustman; and the ringers certainly rang them very cleverly, never making mistakes, and, on the other hand, seldom giving the music the exact expression it required. We believe that the companies of Holmfirth and Barnsley play bells as well as bells can be played; but the capabilities of the instruments are limited, and we could not help thinking at the end of the display how unfortunate it was that men with such an evident talent for music had not qualified themselves as orchestral performers of some kind or other. The programme of the bell music on Saturday included selections from "Lucrezia Borgia," Haydn's choruses "Now elevate" and "Marvellous works," and several pieces of dance music, and, indeed, popular airs of all kinds. The novelty of the thing told well upon the audience, who applauded the bell-ringers most warmly.

Mdlle. Piccolomini was also very much applauded on Saturday night at Drury Lane, when she appeared, for the first time in London, in the difficult, and to her inappropriate, character of Leonora in the "Trovatore." Mdlle. Piccolomini had been heard on the two previous evenings in the "Lucia" and in the "Traviata," and the part of Leonora could scarcely be more unsuited to her than that of Donizetti's gentle heroine. We have often had occasion to speak with regret of this vocalist's performance in the latter rôle. In that of Leonora there is no poetical idea to destroy; all that can be said is that the vivacious little prima donna cannot sing the music. However, when any difficulty occurs that is quite beyond her power she does not attempt it (as less judicious singers might do), and we admire Mdlle. Piccolomini to some extent for being so thoroughly aware of her own defects. Will she ever try, though, to remedy them? We should think not. Why should Mdlle. Piccolomini learn to sing when, by means of exaggerated gestures, perpetual moving about, and a certain rhetoric of the eyes, which she uses on all occasions, she can delight the public as much as the most accomplished singer in the world. Mdlle. Piccolomini's

Manrico was Signor Belart, an accomplished but weak tenor, whose bird-like voice is heard advantageously in light, florid pieces, but fails to produce any effect in music that has some dramatic significance. Miss Fanny Huddart played the part of Azucena, and Signor Aldighieri that of the Count di Luna.

Among the concerts announced for next month are those of Mr. Hullah, various oratorio performances at Exeter Hall, and the "Monday Popular Concerts," of which the first will be given on November 14, with Wieniawski, Piatti, and Hallé as executants. Dr. Wyld advertises from time to time at the St. James's Hall, a "popular oratorio," which always turns out to be "The Messiah." At the Crystal Palace, after the bells, we should not be astonished at a performance on bell-wires, made into some sort of stringed instrument; but nothing has yet been published on the subject.

#### THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

##### PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE Social Science Conference at Bradford has ended. At the general meeting which brought the Conference to a close Lord Brougham made reference to the important inquiry that had taken place on the question of direct taxation. The conclusion came to was that taxation should be direct as far as it is possible—that is to say, as far as it is safe to do so without endangering the provision needed for the purposes of the State. With regard to the Conference itself, we may mention that it now numbers a total membership of 1366. No fewer than one hundred and seventy-five papers were read during last week's sittings. Next year the Conference will assemble in Glasgow. On Saturday evening Lord Brougham and Lord Shaftesbury went over to Halifax and attended a soirée of the Mechanics' Institution of that town. On Monday the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Right Honourable W. Cowper attended the soirée of the Leeds Christian Young Men's Association.

Mr. Cooper's paper on "Public Health" was among the most valuable of those read at the Social Science Conference—certainly, it was among those of most general interest. He reminded the meeting that "a man's life is a struggle, and the very existence of his body is the result of an unceasing contest between destructive and repairing influences. At every breath he exhales, at every action of muscles and of nerves, a portion of his substance wastes away and is cast off; and at every breath that is drawn in and every mouthful that is digested, that waste is repaired and that loss is supplied. The forces of nature should be directed by his skill, lest they injure, instead of benefit him. He must never rest in his unceasing struggle to overcome the tendency he finds in everything around him to get into a wrong place." It is estimated, said Mr. Cooper, that "if all the population were living in a healthy condition, and life were only terminated by natural decay, the ordinary age at which men and women would depart would be 80. But it is more important to know that in 64 out of 628 registration districts the average annual death rate is less than 17 in 1000 persons living. These districts are salubrious in their natural features, and their population, amounting to 1,000,000, are chiefly employed in agriculture. While persons die at the rate of 17 in 1000 in these standard districts, above 22 in 1000 die on the average of all England, and 36 in the worst urban district. Now, as 419,815 persons died in 1857, if the mortality of the rest of England had been no greater than it was in these 64 districts, 91,652 lives would have been preserved in that year. The facts we possess support the theory that unhealthiness prevails in proportion to the density of population; but this, like other branches of the subject, requires elucidation. An examination of the soils on which epidemics mostly prevail would, I believe, lead to some remarkable conclusions, for the different influence exercised over certain diseases by clay and gravel soils has been too much overlooked. But the light we now possess is sufficient to prove the startling fact that, in England alone, a hecatomb of victims—at least 100,000 of our people—are being annually sacrificed to ignorance or disregard to the laws of health, and that in addition to these 100,000 deaths, far more than a million of persons are suffering from serious illness from the same cause. For the more complete confirmation of this fact we require that the total mortality should be separated and distinguished according to the diseases by which it is occasioned. An important contribution to this knowledge has been made by Dr. Greenhow. He has extracted from the general returns the mortality occurring from diseases which prevail under those evil conditions of life which are most within the power of the community to remove. These are—1, typhoid fever; 2, diarrhoeal diseases; 3, pulmonary affections; 4, contagious diseases of children, consisting of scarlatina, measles, and whoopingcough; and, 5, the nervous diseases of infants. On comparing the mortality of districts at the top and bottom of the scale of health it appears that the difference between them is nearly equal to that mortality which occurs exclusively from the five classes of disease thus selected:—

##### AVERAGE MORTALITY TO 1000 LIVING.

	Total.	More Preventible Diseases.	Exclusive of those Diseases.
In selected rural districts	16	5	11
England and Wales	23	12	11
London	27	16	11
Birmingham	27	16	11
Leeds	31	20	11
Manchester	34	22	12
Liverpool district	37	25	12

From which it appears that if the excessive mortality from these more preventible diseases could be reduced everywhere to the amount which is found in these selected rural districts, one-half the deaths in England would be prevented, and two-thirds of the deaths in the district at the bottom of the scale. I think no one will deny that the prevalence and fatality of these five classes of disease could be checked by the energetic employment of comprehensive sanitary measures. . . . The death rates of young children afford an instructive test of sanitary circumstances, allowing for the different demands upon the time and attention of the mothers in different places. The sensitive and delicate frames of very young children show more directly the influences of their dwellings than the more hardened and resisting constitutions of adults. It is naturally found that where most deaths of infants are recorded there also are more weakly and scrofulous children, who drag on a debilitated existence and perpetuate a race deficient in stamina and vigour both of body and mind. In Mr. Simon's report to the Board of Health in 1858 it is stated that every year more than 23,000 children under five years of age die of inflammation of the respiratory organs, besides nearly 4000 whose deaths are attributed to phthisis; and these 27,000 deaths are so unequally distributed that the corresponding death rate, in proportion to the infantine population, ranges from 213 in the healthiest district of England to 2897 in the unhealthiest. The acute non-infectious diseases, which hold their chief sway in towns, and especially in large manufacturing towns, destroy annually 72,000 young children, and the death rate they produce in one urban district is seven times as great as in the most healthy rural districts. In the case of infants we have to calculate the proportion of the mortality which arises from the poverty of the parents, and from work which takes mothers away from their homes, leaving their infants without proper nursing, while the cries of those infants for food and change of posture are quieted by opiates, so prized in manufacturing towns for the calm they produce, though it is only a prelude to the deeper calm of the tomb, to which they are hastening the child; and, after deductions have been made under this head, the remaining mortality attributable to impure air is quite sufficient to afford a safe test of the want of proper sanitary conditions.

But statistical records tell us not only of the fearful penalty we are paying in the lives and comfort of our people by the breach of sanitary laws, but also of the lives that have been saved and the strength that has been preserved by the practical application of sanitary science. Returns from nineteen towns in which drainage works have been executed under the Public Health Act show that the mortality, which previous to those sanitary measures averaged 23 in 1000, fell after them to 21 in 1000; and as those towns contained a population of 468,000, the saving amounted to 3200 lives annually. Croyden is one of the

most instructive cases. Tubular drainage was adopted there at a moment when the controversy respecting that system was raging; and the results show Croyden to be one of the healthiest towns in the kingdom. The cleansing of the town, the rapid removal of sewage, and the supply of pure water, have diminished the zymotic diseases to such an extent that the death rate, which in 1848 was 28.16, was in the first half of the present year only 15.75, and, comparing the mean of five years before the works came into complete action and that of five years after the death rate, is found to have fallen from 28 to 22.9—an annual saving of 196 lives.

Bradford furnishes a striking example of improvement. The death rate, which, on the average of five years previous to 1853, was 28.4, has been reduced on the average of the last five years to 22 in 1000. Liverpool, about which so much controversy has been excited, owing to the different boundaries included in different calculations, has obtained a reduction of the death rate of the municipal area from 39 to 27 in 1000 by the expenditure of three and a quarter millions of money during the last eleven years. In Combe's work on "Physiology" it is stated that one hundred years ago, when the pauper infants of London were received in workhouses, and brought up amid impure air and with unwholesome treatment, not above 1 in 24 lived to be a year old, so that out of 2800 received into them 2690 died; but when the conditions of health came to be better understood an Act of Parliament was obtained obliging the parish officers to send the infants to the country, and this frightful mortality was reduced to 450 instead of upwards of 2000. The annual report of the Brixton Prison says that, though the needlewomen of the City of London died at the annual rate of 34 in 1000, the female prisoners in this prison, who were healthy on their admission, died during the same period at the annual rate of 13.6 in 1000, and in 1858 at the rate of 8 in 1000.

But statistics, clearly as they speak to the mind, do not reach the heart, and draw no tear from the eye. One personal visit to the single room with stained walls and sickening smells, where a whole family swarm for bare shelter, inhaling sickness at every breath, drinking green and stagnant water, and swallowing damaged food, will stir up a more fierce and indignant desire to come to the rescue and do battle on their behalf than the largest array of incontrovertible figures. We want the acknowledgment both by law and custom of a higher standard of the necessities of life. The Poor Law protects life by offering to every one in the land who needs it necessary food; but as yet the necessity of protecting life from the influence of poisonous dwellings has not practically been acknowledged. The chief stumbling-block in the way of improvement is the superficial and ignorant view so often taken of economy. Rates that are paid are very palpable, but rates that are saved require faith to discern. But it is easy to demonstrate to any one who will listen that the refusal of rates for effective drainage and water supply is as extravagant in finance as it is heartless in feeling. If health be not protected by the local rate the want of it will draw on the poor rate. Sickness breaks in upon the independence of those whose wages only suffice for their support in health, and when an epidemic has forced a man to receive parish relief he returns to the same resource with less repugnance on slighter occasions. Fevers are known to spend their greatest virulence on men in the prime of life, and the extravagance of permitting widows and orphans to become chargeable on others is as great as allowing the loss of strong and skilled workmen. If any one should persist in asserting that the Government has no call to meddle in this matter, I ask what notion of Government have they formed to exclude it from all consideration of 100,000 premature and preventible deaths, and of above one million serious preventible illnesses, and of the moral as well as the physical degradation and misery that ensue. The State has a direct interest in guarding against a deterioration of our race. The English workman is the best in the world; the British soldier has never crossed bayonets with his equal; but the crowding of the population in large towns without efficient sanitary provisions, and the want of prudent regulations in many occupations, have an undoubted tendency to enfeeble our people. The day cannot be far distant when the improvements in steam will expose our island to that which every continental country has endured—a struggle for life or death with a foreign invader on our own soil, and our national glory, and possibly our national existence, may depend on the undiminished vigour and boldness of our men. I can have no apprehension about the result; but I wish to keep in mind that the physical strength, the healthy frames, and the contentment of the people are no slight elements of our national greatness; and I am confident that in the enlightenment and right feeling of the present generation we shall find a hearty response when we declare that the public health is of fundamental importance, and demands the co-operation of every one who can give a helping hand, in every class, from the lowest to the highest in the land."

PHILOSOPHER OR ROGUE?—The affair of the ingots of silver whereby the Mont de Piété has been defrauded is taking a new aspect. The *Morning Star* says:—"The culprit disclaims all guilt, declares that he never presented the substance as silver, and offers to detach from the ingots a metal of far more value than either silver or gold, and which will amply compensate the amount of the sums lent upon the ingots; but he insists upon the operation being performed by himself without witnesses, as he frankly owns that he would rather work out his sentence at the galleys than yield his secret to any one. The lawyers are puzzled. An examination into the antecedents of the accused displays a most favourable result. He has lived in the greatest solitude alone with his sister, intrusted with much of his secret, in an isolated house at the Petit Montrouge. A realisation of the alchemists of old seized upon the imagination of the officers when they entered the laboratory where the inventor of this new element of wealth and power was at work. The atmosphere kept for months together, day and night, at the same suffocating degree of temperature, the darkened windows, and the silent labour of the two individuals who occupied the dwelling, the heaps of precious-looking metal lying about in all directions, called to mind the legends of Paracelsus and Guillaume de Postel. The question is so dubious—the point of law so delicate—that a commission consisting of a number of the first chemical authorities of the country, amongst whom are Dépretz, Doré, and others, has been appointed to examine into the matter. If the inventor of the new metal is to be believed, he has in reality discovered the secret of which the alchemists of the olden time were always in such fire and hot pursuit; and the search after this great discovery having led him to that of numerous secrets connected with the laws of nature, he has become possessed of the most marvellous secrets, which, applied to industry and art, will advance both by many centuries at one single bound."

THE GREAT STRIKE.—The journeyman tailors of London struck in 1834 for an advance of wages and a reduction in the hours of labour. Thirteen thousand men remained out of work for several months; they sacrificed about £160,000 in wages alone, and, after enduring great privations, and being reduced to utter destitution, went back to work at the masters' terms, and subscribed a declaration by which they renounced all further support of unions. During the strike many women had been introduced into the trade, and the system of wholesale slop work was then adopted, which eventually led to a serious depreciation in tailors' wages. It is singular enough that the last strike against machinery was that of the Amalgamated Engineers, a class of highly-paid workmen, who live by the manufacture of machinery. In 1853 the Engineers' Union commenced an agitation throughout the country to put an end to overtime and piecework, and to procure a reduction of the hours of labour, and the abandonment of machine-making-machines. Among other things the men required of the masters "the unconditional discharge of all labourers, or such class of persons engaged in working planing machines, or tools of a similar character, and the employment in their stead of mechanics, members of the union." This proposal was similar to that of the Millwrights' Union in 1824, when they prohibited even a grindstone being turned save by a regular journeyman millwright at two guineas a week. To the demands made by the Amalgamated Engineers, the masters replied by insisting on the mechanics and others in their employment signing a document repudiating any connection with the Union. A turn-out was the consequence. The masters saw before them a heavy loss; but as both their capital and profits were at stake, and as it was necessary to determine whether they or their men were to govern in the engineers' shops, they fought the battle out. Steam was set to work to do its utmost, new labour-saving machines were invented, and many workmen not belonging to the Union came in, some of them unskilled, who thus gained a footing in the trade. The result was that after fifteen weeks' idleness and a loss of some £13,000, the men consented to go back to work at the old wages, but under considerably more stringent conditions than before.—*Quarterly Review*.







LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine Street, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine Street, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22. 1859.